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VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 10, 1871. NO. 173.

FIRST EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

ATTEMPT AT BRIBERY AND INTIMIDATION.

Senator Osborne a Party Thereto—The Object to Get a Land Subsidy Through the House—Basis of Settlement Agreed Upon by the High Commission—Argument in a Legal Tender Case—Protectorate Over Hayti and San Domingo, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8, 1871.
Gerrit Smith

To-day had a long interview with the President, the principal topic being San Domingo. Mr. Smith expressed great satisfaction over the course of the President in turning the whole matter over to the people, and that the late message will renew and add to the strength of General Grant among a large number of old line Republicans who have differed widely with him on the question of annexation.

Shellabarger's Bill.

The Senate Judiciary Committee held a meeting to-day to consider the House Ku-Klux bill. It was decided to report it very nearly as it came from the House. Mr. Edmunds will submit several amendments. The committee will ask to have the debate go on till Thursday, and that a vote may be taken that day. The general intention at present is to secure adjournment a week from Monday.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9, 1871.
Bribery and Intimidation.

Ex-Representative Hamilton, of Florida, prints an affidavit and copies of letters here to-day to show that Senator Osborne was a party, through a brother of the latter, in an attempt to bribe Hamilton to secure the passage of a railway bill for Florida, with a large subsidy of lands. A letter, offering $20,000 cash, and 2,500 shares of stock, from Osborne's brother, are printed, together with letters of less importance. Hamilton objected to the bill toward the close of the session, and his friends have since been reintroduced in the Senate by Osborne, and in the House by Representative Walls, the new colored member from Hamilton's district. The matter is attracting general attention.

Chief Justice Chase

is expected here the present week, if his health will permit, to hear the argument in a legal-tender case now pending. The Attorney General will argue for the Government, and Clarkson Potter, of the House, against.

Protectorate Over Hayti and San Domingo.

Gerritt Smith, Julia Ward Howe and her husband, Commissioner Howe, dined with the President to-day. Dr. Howe is quite in favor of Mr. Smith's plan of a protectorate over Hayti and San Domingo.

German Celebration.

The Germans of this city are busy with preparations for a general celebration of the return of peace. Representatives Bingham, Finkelnburg and Farnsworth will deliver addresses.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8, 1871.
BELIEVED.

Col. E. Schriver, Inspector General, is relieved from duty in the War Department and as Superintendent of the Military Academy.

THE NATIONAL LOAN.

The subscription to the National loan to-day amounted to half a million dollars.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL

Is expected to return to Washington to-night.

CONFERRED WITH THE PRESIDENT.

Senators Morton and Cameron, with ex-Senator Wade, had a conference with the President to-day.

SENATOR MORTON SERENADED—HIS SPEECH.

Senator Morton, of Indiana, was serenaded tonight at the National Hotel by the citizens of his State now residing in the city. President Grant and Vice President Colfax, together with the Republican members of Congress occupied seats on the balcony, and a large crowd assembled in front of the hotel. After music by the Marine band, General Shanks, in a few laudatory remarks of Senator Morton, introduced that gentleman, who was received with long continued cheers. Senator Morton expressed thanks for the serenade, whether intended as a personal or political compliment. There is rapidly approaching, he said, a great contest, in which the supremacy of party through which we have heretofore passed. The Democratic party will make a desperate effort for power, and if it shall succeed it will be only by carrying the southern States, and it cannot do this except by a reign of terror, the effect of which will be to deprive Republicans of their rights by intimidating them at the polls or driving them into exile. The most great means employed as an organization. He would not say that even a majority of the Democrats are Ku-Klux, but he would say that a majority are Democrats. (Laughter and applause). The organization is inside the Southern States. It has its secret missionary society to convert Republicans to Democracy, if they can be converted. The Democratic party are committed to slavery, because they have declared that slavery was wrongly and illegally abolished. The result of their success would be the disfranchisement of the colored people, taking from them the right of suffrage. They would have been able to disfranchise the colored men in Mississippi. They would do it now were it not that the government is in the hands of Republicans. (Applause.)

They having the military power, they would drive the colored men from the polls or vote their disfranchisement. If not, they would reduce them to slavery or to serfdom. What were to be the issues in law? It was said the Fourteenth Amendment and reconstruction acts are of no more effect than as if passed by a mob or a town meeting; that the amendments are fraudulent. The Democratic party never accepted these amendments, with the exception, here and there, of a newspaper or politician. The law which is wiser than most of its friends. The Democratic party, North and South, are unanimous against suffrage and civil rights to the colored people. The Democrats say they are against National banks, yet they would substitute for them State banks. They say they are for free trade, yet do not say money to support the Government shall be raised by direct taxes. They are not satisfied with the tariff, by the repeal of the income tax, because they thought the time had not arrived; but if the administration goes on with the same success in the future as in the past, he believed they would repeal it next session. (Applause.) We must conquer or submit once for all. We do not pretend we can repeal all taxes, because the public credit must be maintained, and the government supported. The Democratic friends say they can abolish all taxes and carry on the government on a sound principle. We would like to do it. (Laughter.) The President has proved faithful to every principle of the party. (Applause.) He is a greater Radical to-day than he was before those who started before him. (Laughter and applause.) He was not a Johnson, a Fillmore or a Tyler. (Applause.)

Mr. Morton spoke of the Connecticut election, and said the people did not intend to put the government into the hands of the party which nearly brought ruin to the country. A voice, "That's so." So far from the Republican party being in a state of decay, it is full of life and will have a victory in 1872. (Applause.) If there should be an election in 1872 without violence, the State would be carried by the Republicans by a majority of 10,000 votes. In the election of 1872 they will not forget the services of our lamented and noble Republican leader. (Applause.)

One word about the District of Columbia. It was said in the Senate that the Republicans had shown their distrust of colored suffrage by passing a bill abolishing the territorial government. That was not a word of truth in this. For the first time the people here were empowered to elect their own legislature, and make their own laws, and elect their delegate to Congress. The Democratic party, during long years of misrule, had made it a part of self government for the people of this District. It must be remembered that this is the gift of the Republican party. The last lingering argument of the Democrats is an appeal to the white people to raise prejudice against color. That has been their meat and drink for the last thirty years, but he was glad to learn that the nations were nearly exhausted. (Laughter and applause.)

At the conclusion of Mr. Morton's speech, Vice-President Colfax was formally introduced. He said he came to listen to the speech of the distinguished Senator who had so ably defended Republican principles and vindicated our chief magistrate from an unjust attack, a calumny unjustly cast upon him from my intimate acquaintance with him, whose very heart throbs for the honor and the best interest of the nation, and who I believe will be found, in the public approval in 1872, as he was in 1868. (Applause.) What is the issue in this campaign but that, and beyond all others before us to-day, which causes a Republican Congress to linger here, when they would gladly be in their homes. It is their highest of life, liberty, political rights and the safety of our citizens against the wickedness conceived and undisguised by a faction successful at peace. It is to cover with the national shield, the weak and poor, hunted of their defenders. (Applause.) Hence on Thursday last we saw the whole Republican phalanx in the House voting together for an efficient law as sorely needed. I hope next week we shall see the same conspicuous unity manifested in the Senate. If we do, I know, as you do, that the country will use the power put in its hands by the law making authority, not to wrong or injure any one, but to protect to the fullest extent all and to punish the cruelly outraged. [Applause.] But when this vindication of the wronged and defenseless is attempted, how is it met? Our opponents use as their favorite weapon, the terms carpet bagger and scalawag, and covering them with denunciation, they use such to palliate enormities they dare not directly defend. Who is a carpet bagger? He is a citizen of the United States, born on our soil or naturalized in our Courts, who has the right to settle wherever he chooses under our laws, in North Carolina as well as in Indiana; with the right to practice his sentiments wherever he lives and whatever his creed, conditioned only on professing may be, on the house tops or by his ballot, with none to molest or make him afraid. It was by the valor of soldiers here to carry flag all over the South, to make it the soil of the united Republic free for all its citizens. Who is a scalawag? A citizen of the South, who, when the storm of civil war burst on his region, dared desert the cause of death, imprisonment, confiscation or exile to declare that he stood by the Union true amongst the false, loyal amid treason, faithful amongst traitors, when found. It is to cover them all with the shield of national protection against violence and midnight conspiracy and murder that the Republican Congress interposes to defend them as they are enemies; it is to protect those who are poor and nameless; who, unlike the rich and powerful, have no other protection than Congress can bestow. Let them for their vindication; it is to end these shameless outrages that have already disgraced the nation and that have gone unpunished so long. On our banner we have the noble motto of "equal and exact justice for all men." Thirty years ago it was the motto of the Democracy. But for what are we denounced by Democracy of these times? It is because we have taken that principle which they once proclaimed, but practice violated, and have enshrined it forever and irrevocably in our National Constitution, and because we intend that it shall be respected and upheld throughout the land, for slaves, for disenfranchised especially to those who are ready to perish, faithful to the great principles of liberty, justice and protection. In this spirit, you cannot fail to conquer and win in 1872 a victory for right, as brilliant as any in our past eventful history. [Loud cheers.] Speeches were made by Representatives Williams and Packard, of Indiana; Senator Clayton, of Arkansas, and Colonel J. W. Forney.

NOMINATIONS IN THE SENATE.

The Senate had another executive session to-day over the nominations of Mr. Ludlow and Mr. Young. Mr. Fenton made another speech indorsing Mr. Palmer, and stated that he could not have been removed because of any dissatisfaction either the President or the Secretary had with him, politically or officially, for recently while here he had called on the President, who complimented him upon the management of his office in the kindest manner; that on the afternoon of the day on which he was removed he called upon Mr. Boutwell at his house in New York, and, during his interview, Mr. Boutwell spoke in very flattering terms of his official career, and they parted in the best of feeling. He referred to Mr. Patterson, with whom Mr. Boutwell had conversed, and expressed similar opinions, and he believed that if the Secretary had been here the change would not have been made, as it was certainly a loss to the Government to part with so valuable and efficient an officer. Mr. Patterson confirmed what Mr. Fenton had said of the services of Mr. Palmer. Mr. Conkling then read a letter from Mr. Boutwell to the President, written in New York, which he said was the first intimation to the appointment of Mr. Darling as appraiser, vice Palmer, of which the President had spoken to him, he had made inquiry and found Mr. Darling to be a very suitable person, and he accordingly recommended the change to his name. This letter was a stunner to Mr. Fenton and others, who are at loss for an explanation. In reference to Mr. Grinnell there was a general expression of regret at his removal, for which no reason was given except that the President had a right to make it, and it was not wise policy for the Senate to refuse him leave to make all the changes he would. A paper was passed around containing Republican Senators in the handwriting of Mr. Grinnell showing that he had rendered efficient campaign aid in 1868, for President Grant's election, over one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. A letter was also shown to a few Senators which Mr. Grinnell had just written to the President, in which he said he was grieved to find himself removed from an office which he had held but a short time, without a word of complaint from any one as to the manner in which he had performed his duties, &c., and without any notice that the place was wanted for any one else; that since he had held it he had given money to secure the success of the Republican party than the pay of the office, and but a few days ago had given a thousand dollars to help save Connecticut. When the vote came no roll call was read in either case, and both the ex-Congressmen will be duly installed as the members of the new organization of the Custom New York delegation for President Grant's renomination.

POSTAL CHANGES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The following postal changes in Pennsylvania were announced to-day:

Rostraver, Westmoreland county—Bela B. Smith, vice D. S. Hoover, deceased.

Hummell's Wharf, Snyder county—John Messner, vice John Hoffman, resigned.

Thomasville, York county—H. K. Thomas, vice George B. Thomas, resigned.

Hatch Hollow, Fayette county—Mary J. Hatch, vice E. V. Hatch, resigned.

Rice's Falls, Snyder county—William M. Boyer, vice H. M. Freed, resigned.

Alton, McKean county—D. G. Alling, vice J. H. Jackson, resigned.

Jackson, Susquehanna county—Henry M. Benson, vice D. Roberts, resigned.

Bailey Lake, Mercer county—Alexander Brown, Sr., vice C. A. High, removed.

Bedford's Store, Somerset county—J. Schell, vice H. H. Caseber, resigned.

Manor, Lancaster county—J. N. Miller, vice Joseph Mellinger, resigned.

Carlisle Springs, Cumberland county—Discontinued.

POSTAL MATTERS IN PENNSYLVANIA AND WEST VIRGINIA.

Pennsylvania—Mail Messengers—At Conshohocken, Wm. Lawson, at $50 per annum, vice J. W. Harry, resigned; Fredericksburg, Pa., John Kilgour, at $250 a year, from 10th of April, in close connection, with mails six times a week.

Postmasters' Salaries Readjusted—Upon careful review of the business done at Cambria, Pa., the salary of the postmaster is fixed at $100 per annum from July 1, 1871, instead of $12, as nominally fixed when the office was established. Ordered that Emlenton, Pa., be designated as a separating office, and postmaster be allowed $100 a year from July 1, 1871, to pay for clerical assistance.

West Virginia Postmasters appointed—Mr. R. Hanford, Postmaster, Nicholas Court House, Nicholas county, vice Wm. B. Williams, resigned. Also, Anderson, Postmaster, Palestine, Greenbrier county, vice Caraway, resigned. Julie D. Cook, Postmaster, Oceana, Wyoming county, vice Preston Cook, resigned. Alexander Campbell, Postmaster, Laforce's store, Braxton county, vice Thomas H. Lockard, resigned. Achibald Burk, Postmaster, Sand Fork, Gilmer county, vice Robert C. Coberly, deceased.

Discontinued—Office at Flatwood's, Braxton county, West Virginia. No need of an officer at that place.

Route Agent appointed—Pittsburgh to Crestline, Ohio. H. G. Foster, to be appointed an additional agent at $1,680 per annum.

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The Joint High Commission were in session at the Department of State yesterday. All reports agree that the negotiations are progressing favorably, and the statement comes from an unusually well informed source that the Commissioners will settle many of questions pending before the Commission completes: First—The privilege of American fishermen to fish within the parts of Canadian waters from which they are now excluded, the right to land and to dry their fish and cleanse nets, &c. For this privilege it is said that Great Britain, on Canada, a certain sum of money. Second—Certain general international principles are laid down, covering those of neutrality, which the United States accepts these amendments, with the exception, here and there, of a newspaper or politician. The law which is wiser than most of its friends. The Democratic party, North and South, are unanimous against suffrage and civil rights to the colored people. The Democrats say they are against National banks, yet they would substitute for them State banks. They say they are for free trade, yet do not say money to support the Government shall be raised by direct taxes. They are not satisfied with the tariff, by the repeal of the income tax, because they thought the time had not arrived; but if the administration goes on with the same success in the future as in the past, he believed they would repeal it next session. (Applause.) We must conquer or submit once for all. We do not pretend we can repeal all taxes, because the public credit must be maintained, and the government supported. The Democratic friends say they can abolish all taxes and carry on the government on a sound principle. We would like to do it. (Laughter.) The President has proved faithful to every principle of the party. (Applause.) He is a greater Radical to-day than he was before those who started before him. (Laughter and applause.) He was not a Johnson, a Fillmore or a Tyler. (Applause.)

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MANSFIELD, O.

End of the Celebrated Royce Divorce Case.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
MANSFIELD, O., April 8, 1871.

The counsel in the Royce vs. Royce case, which has excited so much interest thoughout the country, have received information which confirms the previously expressed opinion that the case will never be appealed, and is now at an end. Royce has declined to support his eldest daughter, Hattie, in the school in which she was placed by Judge Morgan in answer to an action brought by Royce at Syracuse, New York, to secure the custody of her. She was to remain there as long as Royce paid her expenses, and on his failure to do so the custody of the girl to revert to the mother. Royce has cut off the supplies, married Miss Emma Marburg, his reputed niece, who has been his traveling companion so long, and settled down in New York city.

PARKER'S LANDING, PA.

Boiler Explosion at the Ballantine Well—S. F. Keener Killed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
PARKER'S LANDING, Pa., April 8, 1871.

The boiler at the Ballantine well exploded about six o'clock this morning, badly scalding and injuring S. F. Keener, from which he died in three hours. The boiler was thrown two hundred feet, and the engine house and derrick destroyed. Loss $1,000; no damage to the derrick. Keener was on the tower at the time the boiler exploded.

THE WEST INDIES.

Leopoldo Villegas Executed—Advices from the United States of Colombia, &c., &c.

HAVANA, April 8.—Leopoldo Villegas has been executed at Cienfuegos. Valmazeda is still at Santa Espiritu.

KINGSTON, JAM., April 8.—Advices from the United States of Colombia states that the national mail had been robbed of half a million dollars in gold between Barranquilla and Santa Martha.

In Bayaca the revolution had ended. Two earthquakes had occurred. The Masqueras party gained the election in Cali district and the Bogota.

Advices from the Argentine Republic say that the war is almost ended. The insurgents are in completely routed in the interior.

From Brazil it is reported that an insurrection has broken out against the Emperor and that republican ideas are extending.

Numerous encounters are said to have occurred between the Blanco and Colorado parties in the State of Buenos Ayers. About thirty deaths occur daily from yellow fever in the city of that name.

SEVERE GALE.

Houses Unroofed and Otherwise Damaged—One Person Killed and Others Severely Injured.

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, April 8.—A severe gale swept over this city to-day, commencing about four o'clock in the morning and continuing until noon. The roof of the new market house was partially torn away, a large warehouse on the levee unroofed, as was also the African Methodist Church, and a number of small buildings. The Eagle Wooden Mill was entirely demolished. The building and machinery will be a total loss. Signs, awnings, and chimneys were blown down in all parts of the city. No lives were lost, but many persons had narrow escapes.

At Pomeroy, sixteen miles south of Leavenworth, the storm was severe. A large brick dwelling house was crushed by a falling tree and some of the inmates seriously injured.

At Weston, Mo., a number of dwellings were blown down and one man killed.

St. Joseph, Mo., April 8. A heavy wind storm swept over the city and surrounding country all day. On the line of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad several houses in Wilcox, Nodaway county, Anderson, Postmaster, Palestine, Greenbrier county, vice Caraway, resigned. Julie D. Cook, Postmaster, Oceana, Wyoming county, vice Preston Cook, resigned, Alexander Campbell, Postmaster, Laforce's store, Braxton county, vice Thomas H. Lockard, resigned. Achibald Burk, Postmaster, Sand Fork, Gilmer county, vice Robert C. Coberly, deceased.

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Mr. Morton spoke of the Connecticut election, and said the people did not intend to put the government into the hands of the party which nearly brought ruin to the country. A voice, "That's so." So far from the Republican party being in a state of decay, it is full of life and will have a victory in 1872. (Applause.) If there should be an election in 1872 without violence, the State would be carried by the Republicans by a majority of 10,000 votes. In the election of 1872 they will not forget the services of our lamented and noble Republican leader. (Applause.)

One word about the District of Columbia. It was said in the Senate that the Republicans had shown their distrust of colored suffrage by passing a bill abolishing the territorial government. That was not a word of truth in this. For the first time the people here were empowered to elect their own legislature, and make their own laws, and elect their delegate to Congress. The Democratic party, during long years of misrule, had made it a part of self government for the people of this District. It must be remembered that this is the gift of the Republican party. The last lingering argument of the Democrats is an appeal to the white people to raise prejudice against color. That has been their meat and drink for the last thirty years, but he was glad to learn that the nations were nearly exhausted. (Laughter and applause.)

At the conclusion of Mr. Morton's speech, Vice-President Colfax was formally introduced. He said he came to listen to the speech of the distinguished Senator who had so ably defended Republican principles and vindicated our chief magistrate from an unjust attack, a calumny unjustly cast upon him from my intimate acquaintance with him, whose very heart throbs for the honor and the best interest of the nation, and who I believe will be found, in the public approval in 1872, as he was in 1868. (Applause.) What is the issue in this campaign but that, and beyond all others before us to-day, which causes a Republican Congress to linger here, when they would gladly be in their homes. It is their highest of life, liberty, political rights and the safety of our citizens against the wickedness conceived and undisguised by a faction successful at peace. It is to cover with the national shield, the weak and poor, hunted of their defenders. [Applause.] Hence on Thursday last we saw the whole Republican phalanx in the House voting together for an efficient law as sorely needed. I hope next week we shall see the same conspicuous unity manifested in the Senate. If we do, I know, as you do, that the country will use the power put in its hands by the law making authority, not to wrong or injure any one, but to protect to the fullest extent all and to punish the cruelly outraged. [Applause.] But when this vindication of the wronged and defenseless is attempted, how is it met? Our opponents use as their favorite weapon, the terms carpet bagger and scalawag, and covering them with denunciation, they use such to palliate enormities they dare not directly defend. Who is a carpet bagger? He is a citizen of the United States, born on our soil or naturalized in our Courts, who has the right to settle wherever he chooses under our laws, in North Carolina as well as in Indiana; with the right to practice his sentiments wherever he lives and whatever his creed, conditioned only on professing may be, on the house tops or by his ballot, with none to molest or make him afraid. It was by the valor of soldiers here to carry flag all over the South, to make it the soil of the united Republic free for all its citizens. Who is a scalawag? A citizen of the South, who, when the storm of civil war burst on his region, dared desert the cause of death, imprisonment, confiscation or exile to declare that he stood by the Union true amongst the false, loyal amid treason, faithful amongst traitors, when found. It is to cover them all with the shield of national protection against violence and midnight conspiracy and murder that the Republican Congress interposes to defend them as they are enemies; it is to protect those who are poor and nameless; who, unlike the rich and powerful, have no other protection than Congress can bestow. Let them for their vindication; it is to end these shameless outrages that have already disgraced the nation and that have gone unpunished so long. On our banner we have the noble motto of "equal and exact justice for all men." Thirty years ago it was the motto of the Democracy. But for what are we denounced by Democracy of these times? It is because we have taken that principle which they once proclaimed, but practice violated, and have enshrined it forever and irrevocably in our National Constitution, and because we intend that it shall be respected and upheld throughout the land, for slaves, for disenfranchised especially to those who are ready to perish, faithful to the great principles of liberty, justice and protection. In this spirit, you cannot fail to conquer and win in 1872 a victory for right, as brilliant as any in our past eventful history. [Loud cheers.] Speeches were made by Representatives Williams and Packard, of Indiana; Senator Clayton, of Arkansas, and Colonel J. W. Forney.

NOMINATIONS IN THE SENATE.

The Senate had another executive session to-day over the nominations of Mr. Ludlow and Mr. Young.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 8, 1871.

BOSTON, HARTFORD AND ERIE CASE.

In the United States Circuit Court to-day Judge Blatchford, in the case of the Hartford and Erie Railroad, counsel for creditors moved for an order modifying the injunction so as to allow the Boston, Hartford & Erie in Bankruptcy, to whom the case was referred, to certify the election of an assignee. Counsel stated that the assignee chosen by the Massachusetts or Connecticut has also been chosen in New York. The motion was granted.

RELIEF TO SEAMEN.

Capt. Grindle, late of the ship Old Colony, was brought before Commissioner Shields to-day to give bail in a civil suit commenced against him by Raynold Place, one of the seamen who shipped with him who charged him with cruelty. He was bailed in $10,000.

SENTENCED.

In the United States Court Judge Woodruff this morning sentenced Chadwick, convicted of altering United States bonds, to ten years in the penitentiary, and to pay $5,000.

FIRST CASE OF SUNSTROKE.

The thermometer has been ascending degrees in the shade. The first case of sunstroke this spring, and the first that ever occurred so early in the year, took place to-day at 1 o'clock. Elisha Devoe, a carman, while driving his team on Hudson street, and corner of Canal, was prostrated by the physician pronounced it a genuine case of sunstroke. Devoe died at 2:40 o'clock.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, April 8.—A bill was introduced in the Senate fixing the rate of taxation at 3.3-5 mills on the dollar. A bill was introduced in the House to prevent the introduction of Texas cattle in Ohio. The proper State officers have been engaged to-day in making out the appointments in the late census to the next General Assembly.

RAILWAY MATTERS

TREASURER OF THE UNION PACIFIC.

BOSTON, April 8.—E. H. Rollins was to-day elected Treasurer of the Union Pacific Railroad, in place of Williams, resigned.

The coroner's jury in the case of Timothy Lynch, killed by the officers in East Boston while resisting arrest, gave a verdict of justifiable homicide, and added: "If mobs or collections of people assemble with molecratic demonstrations, violence from officers must be considered in the light of self-defense."

SECOND EDITION.

REVOLUTION.

Desperate Fighting on Saturday.

FORTE MAILLOT BOMBARDED.

An Engagement at Villexuif.

MacMahon in Command of the Versailles Troops.

Nationals Will Contest Their Advance Inch by Inch.

Desperate Fighting Friday.

PARIS, April 7, 6 P. M., via LONDON, April 8.—The fighting is terrible. The Nationals on Thursday night re-occupied the barricade of Neville, and it was then decided that the forces of the Commune should sallies army. The army of the Nationals defends the position with barricades. There was a perfect rain of shells from the Versailles battery until half past four o'clock in the afternoon, when it became apparent that a direct assault was intended by the Government forces. The movement proved a feint, however, for instead of following it up, the Versailles troops advanced upon both the right and left flanks of the barricade. There was for the space of an hour an effective fire of musketry, and then, the fighting increasing in intensity, the commander hastily advanced two fresh battalions of infantry, supported by eight guns. There are crowds of women and children in dangerous position near the Arc du Triomphe watching with the utmost anxiety the changing scenes of the battle field. The fire of the artillery is heavier than this afternoon than ever. The Nationals resist the advance of the Assemblists with determination, and will defend every inch of the street, should the Assemblists succeed in entering the city. There is a strong concentration of the Versailles forces on the Champs Elysees, a park of artillery in the court of the Palais Royal, and in front of the Church of Madeleine. The utmost bitterness towards the Versailles Government prevails in completely routed in the interior.

From Brazil it is reported that an insurrection has broken out against the Emperor and that republican ideas are extending.

The Versailles Army Commanded by Marshal McMahon—The Assembly.

LONDON, April 8, 11:30 P. M.—Advices from Paris to-day state that Lodislas Dombenski has been in command of the National Guards. The National's remained Friday night in their positions at the bridge of Nuilly.

A dispatch from Versailles this evening says the entire army is now under command of Marshal McMahon, and he has directed in four columns, one held in reserve has Gen. Vinoy at its head, while the others have been ordered into active service under command of Generals L'Admirault, Cissey and De Barail.

The National Assembly having voted an amendment to the election law to the effect that all the Mayors throughout France be chosen by the people, the Government is now busily engaged in the appointment of some of them placed in its hands. Thiers even threatens to resign if that power is not immediately transferred to the people. The Assembly in Paris by fighting, and prefers to reduce it by

At ten o'clock last night the cannonade at Porte Maillot and Point Dauphine continued with great vigorence. There was a desperate fight at the barricades. Reports themselves in the Rue de Faubourg St. Antoine, and the Communists are in possession of the National Guards to march beyond the walls.

The *Moniteur* reports that Delescluze is under arrest. The Government believes that the force at its disposal is sufficient, and the wounded suffering greatly from the want of proper attention.

Dispatches will be made to-morrow to seek for refractory Nationals. The recent decree of the Commune has been modified so as to make military service compulsory on all between the ages of nineteen and forty.

Another gunboats has been sent from Havre up the Seine to assist in the operations against Paris. Seine guns have also been dispatched from Havre to Cherbourg for the defense of the coast against the insurgents. The insurgent National Guards in Marseilles have declared against resistance, and all prisoners sent to Chateau D'if.

The Observer says Bismarck is still favorable to the restoration of Napoleon.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

The dwelling of Lewis Erickman was burned early Saturday morning in Covington, and Mrs. Brackman and son, twelve years of age, to escape, rushed down stairs through the flames, both sustaining severe injuries, probably fatal.

In making an excavation for a new building on the corner of Fifth and Plum streets, Cincinnati, Saturday, the workmen, eighteen inches below the cellar floor, came upon the skeleton of what appears to be a human being, in a sitting posture. The body pointed knife near by. The absence of all appearance of decay for the bones, after the interment, has caused much speculation, not a few believing the girl has been mysteriously murdered and been secreted there, where it was hoped she would never be discovered.

At Louisville, on Saturday evening, John Troutman, aged forty, while attempting to climb on the front platform of a car, fell under the wheels, full headway, fell under and was instantly killed.

The affray, which occurred in Chicago on Friday night between Lodislas Dombenski has been in command of the National Guards. The National's remained Friday night in their positions at the bridge of Nuilly.

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The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1871.

It is stated for the information of those who do not known the fact, that Judge Ludlow, of Philadelphia, who recently sent a white man to prison for refusing to serve on a jury with a negro citizen, is a Democrat. The fact, however, had nothing to do with the action of the Judge, which was entirely judicial, outside of politics.

THE Citizens' movement for the enforcement of the License Law goes steadily forward, as will be seen from the reports given in another column. The officials who cannot or will not understand the law are likely to receive some hints that will be useful. That was a pertinent and suggestive inquiry of Judge Sterrett: "Why are not the Commissioners indicted?" Others had made it before, but he spoke from the Bench.

BETWEEN fifty and sixty millions of Mr. BOUTWELL'S $200,000,000 funding fives have been taken, and the success of the loan is considered certain, notwithstanding the doubt concerning the early announcement that foreign capitalists stood ready to take all that was not taken at home. The idle capital of the country is gradually finding its way into this security, which no doubt will come to be regarded as the great favorite.

A PROMINENT citizen of New York, writing to a friend in Philadelphia about the New Hampshire election, says:

"I was informed that it was certain that the Republican candidates for Congress would be defeated in consequence of the approval of the income tax, and that it was not necessary to send documents there. It will not be believed that the income tax was the cause of the Republican defeat in New Hampshire, but I am satisfied that such was the case. I heard several New Hampshire Republicans declare that they would not vote for a ticket whose nominees were pledged to support this odious, repudiating and confiscating tax."

In this connection it is to be observed that KELLOGG, Republican, of Connecticut, whose district is largely Democratic, is re-elected to Congress. There were other causes, but it is not to be doubted that his opposition to the income tax contributed to the result. It is said that Congress will adjourn one week from to-day. There is yet time enough to repeal this odious and unjust law.

THE correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, who accompanied the San Domingo Commissioners inland, says, "the people are remarkably sober and temperate in their living. I only saw one case of intoxication from Santo Domingo to Puerto Plata, a distance of one hundred and fifty miles." Now, with a touch of the civilization we have in such abundance in the United States, and our License Commissioners to illustrate it by their official action, the correspondent would have another story to tell. It is evident that these officials can for the present do a better business at home than in San Domingo. That part of creation is not up to their notch yet.

MR. GRINNELL denies that he wrote to Gen. GRANT, protesting against his removal from the Naval Office and reminding him of his $5,000 subscription toward purchasing a house for him—the $1,000 check he gave toward winning a Republican victory in Connecticut last week, to say nothing of his many other services, personal and political. We are glad to learn this, for if he had done so his removal would have been perfectly proper. To "throw up" such things to keep an office would be unpardonable, however galling the remembrance might be to the individual whose head was on the block. If the "givers of gifts" have been comforting themselves with the belief that they had a "sure thing," they have learned something from MR. GRINNELL'S case.

ONE of the most difficult things in this world for "outsiders" to understand is the trial in Philadelphia of Mr. GEORGE H. STUART, having for its object his ejection from the church he contributed so largely to build and support, for praising his merciful Maker by singing hymns as well as psalms. The jury could not agree precisely what was Mr. STUART'S offense, and therefore were unable to render a verdict. And so the case is legally undecided, though it is held that he is practically acquitted (of what?) in the fact that of the forty-seven ministers on the roll of the Synod that suspended Mr. STUART, in 1868, only twenty are now recognized by the Synod, and of these only fifteen are pastors. What must occur to most readers is, why should Mr. STUART wish to remain where his conscientious convictions are thus repressed?

PRINCE BISMARCK is reported to have lately said to a number of people standing around him that none of them would live to see another war between European powers. BISMARCK'S expectation is that Germany will not only keep the peace, but compel the other powers to settle their difficulties and disputes by arbitration. At a session of the *Reichstag*, June 15, 1868, General MOLTKE made the following remarks:

"What rational man would not wish that the vast expenditures which are made in Europe, in anticipation of war, might not be applied to the work of peace? But it is certain that we can never attain to this peaceful result in the way of international negotiations. War is, in fact, merely a continuation of politics with other weapons. In order to arrive at the desired end I see only one means. That is the formation, in the heart of Europe, of a power which, without itself seeking to conquer, to conquest, may be strong enough to forbid its neighbors from engaging in war. I also believe that when this blessed work shall be accomplished, it will proceed from Germany—only, however, when Germany shall be sufficiently powerful, fat, united."

At length in a position to make the General's words good in fact, Germany may fulfil the part so long ago assigned her, and Prince BISMARCK'S confidence in the continuance of peace may rest upon his knowledge of her purpose. It is, however, possible that even he may over estimate the power of Germany to make her neighbors live together like a happy family. Whatever unpleasant consequences may follow, they may not choose to keep the peace. Nations sometimes act like individuals, and rather like to set the peacemaker at defiance—saying, Who made thee a ruler and a judge?

THE New York *World* wants a funeral, and promises to have the corpse ready in the shape of the "dead issues." Its anxiety has been increased of late by the revival of the purpose in the South of "going back" on the verdict of the war, and have a rehearing in 1872 of the issues decided at Appomattox. The *World* may well be alarmed, and wish its Ku-Klux allies were buried far down in the earth, and JEFF DAVIS with them, if he persists in making speeches like that recently uttered by him at Selma. But the "issues" won't be buried, the Ku-Klux won't let them. Nor will JEFF. DAVIS stop making speeches praying for and predicting the triumph of the rebel cause. Here is what the *World* gives these "allies" to understand:

"The time has come when it should be fully understood by the South that the Northern Democracy do not intend to fight that battle over again, and that no so often defeated by an indiscreet plank in its platform as to justify considerable solicitude on the subject. If the Republicans were permitted to make our platform for us they would put into it the very things which a few blind or quixotic Democrats have been recently advocating in the southern press. We protest against the folly of doing just what our enemies wish us to do."

So you see why the *World* wants a funeral, and that, too, right away. It is waiting with the corpse, and will have to wait. JEFF. DAVIS and the Ku-Klux allies are not to be so easily disposed of.

If the San Domingo business is to be given up and the idea of dropping it does not mean a stroke of policy with reference to a revival at some favorable moment, it has been suggested that the President should withdraw the naval force, and let things settle back as they were, or drift where they will, and leave BABZ to fight it out. There is but one way to act if hereafter this is really to be no affair of ours. The report of the Commissioners, with the bulky appendix yet to make its appearance, might as well have been supplemented with the paragraph which Dr. HOWE strove unsuccessfully to have inserted, to the effect that the examination of the question had been "superficial;" though the refusal to do this makes no difference, since most people, as they read the report, will simply add this as their first comment. One thing is just possible, which is, that the denial that annexation is a "job" may induce those who have been asserting it was, and mysteriously pretending to know something that would prove it, to produce their proof. Of course we do not mean to suggest that such a thing can be proven against General GRANT—that has been disposed of, if ever it had an existence—but it has been said that the Commission might search ten years in the island for the proof and not find it, for the simple reason that it was to be found only in New York. Now if it is there let those who say so bring it forth. The circumstances are favorable to the task, and this would be legitimate to the "discussion" which the President in his message invites. Perhaps, after all, we have just commenced to hear about the matter.

WE do not think that there is any solid foundation for the sort of despair with which many regard the condition of affairs in France. Having erred in the beginning through want of promptness and decision in encountering the revolt, it has been necessary for the government to proceed with caution. In the first place, time was required to gather the needful force for action from the provinces. Time was required even to get the permission of the German Cabinet to assemble more troops near Paris than were allowed by the terms of the peace preliminaries. In the second place, if the Government had been prepared to assume immediate action against the insurgents, extreme caution was expedient. President THIERS, who knows his compatriots perfectly, felt the necessity of trying a policy of conciliation, however vain it seemed, for the mere purpose of securing the good will of the soldiers. Instead of warranting despondency, the course of events thus far justifies the confident expectations of the victory and firm establishment of order under the Versailles Government. In all the great cities of the provinces, either no socialistic movements have taken place, or they have signally failed. It has been triumphantly proved that the French people desire neither division nor disorganization, and that they are no longer accessible to the influences so disastrous in former times, however slowly enlightenment and the spirit of the nineteenth century have pervaded French society and raised the people to a higher level. Foreigners who feared the outbreak of the revolutionary frenzy and the rage of the poor for the blood of the rich, forgot that the general prevalence of moderate prosperity and the entire absence of the old oppressions, render a revival of the old times simply impossible. Though correspondents and the telegraph speak of terror reigning in Paris, it is merely the terror which always prevails wherever a mob gets the upper hand and runs riot. It is not the terror of '93 and '94. Before that time can be restored, long years of brutal despotism must come before it, restricting all property and all comforts to a limited class, and driving the people to eat grass as a refuge from starvation. The sanguinary crimes committed by the Parisian rabble of to-day are perpetrated under impulse, the outcome of momentary passions violently executed, which presently die away and have the criminal frightened at his own performance. It is well understood that the rioters were terrified and completely demoralized by their own acts a few days ago, in firing on the unarmed multitude and in putting the Generals to death. The mere proposition to adopt measures of systematic severity had already produced divisions in their ranks, while the feeble character of the men who fancied themselves in favor of such severity makes it unlikely that the method of terror though theoretically approved, could be at all carried out. Their hope of success seems to have rested almost entirely upon the fraternization of the troops sent against them, or their refusal to execute the orders of the Government. In this hope they marched out to meet them the other day—and were grievously disappointed. Thoroughly routed they ran back into Paris, abandoning the guns which made them formidable. Hopeless of success, and with only their barricades to trust in for defense, their position must seem to themselves perilous and in every way uncomfortable. Trying to make favorable terms with the Government, and fighting a little for that end, and the Government, on the other hand, striving to avoid the effusion of blood, the situation of suspense may be somewhat prolonged, but the result can hardly be considered doubtful, unless some new element of disturbance shall be introduced.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Straits of Mackinaw were open this year at an earlier date than at any previous time during the past eleven years. During sixteen seasons the earliest recorded was April 4, 1859, while the latest was May 2, 1868. Last season the first boat got through on the 15th of April. The fleets that have wintered over in the lake ports are already in service.

The great mastodonic relic found near Chillicothe, Ohio, has been taken to Columbus and placed in the rooms of the State Board of Agriculture. It consists of the upper jaw-bone and head of a mastodon, and is said to be the largest of the kind yet discovered. Across the frontal bone the head measures thirty inches, and by comparison with the complete skeleton of a mastodon in a Boston museum, it is demonstrated that this Ohio animal must have been forty feet long, including the tusks, and forty feet high.

One of the most elegant brown-stone residences on Fifth avenue, New York, just below Twenty-third street, now occupied by William T. Blodgett, has been rented by Jackson, the grocer, at $14,000 a year, for ten years, and he to make all the alterations. It does seem a great pity. It is one of the most beautiful and expensively-furnished houses in the city, with solid rosewood doors, frescoes, and paintings of the walls, all of the most exquisite kind; and all this to be destroyed, while tea, coffee, and sugar will fill the spaces now occupied by Mr. Blodgett's statuary and paintings. Mr. B. has been a most liberal patronizer of art and artists; and temporarily, until the return of his family from Europe, all these beautiful things must be stored away.

It is gravely stated that Col. W. H. Hamilton, depot agent at Areas, Wisconsin, was seized a few days ago with a fit of coughing, and coughed up a bullet, one that he received at the battle of Cold Bottom, Virginia, in August, 1864. The bullet weighed nearly an ounce.

The search for natural gas in Buffalo has been attended with partial success. A small vein was struck last week and found to burn with a clear, steady and bright light. The drill is penetrated to a depth of three hundred and forty feet, and was in hard slate rock. The searches are prepared to sink the well fourteen thousand feet, if they do not find a more liberal supply of gas before reaching that depth, but it is confidently anticipated that three hundred feet more will do the business.

At a recent meeting of the Paris Academy of Sciences, a member stated that the flesh of cattle infected with rinderpest was not unwholesome food, and that such flesh had been served out to poor people supplied by benevolent institutions without fatal results. The fact, however, is not considered decisively settled.

THE secret service officers at New York, in the pursuit of their investigation of frauds upon the Government in the cleaning and sale of revenue stamps which had once been used, have succeeded in arresting parties extensively engaged in the business, and have found in their possession cleaned stamps ranging in denomination from one cent to fifty dollars, and of an aggregate value of $20,000. The arrested persons have been employed in various banking and stock offices in or near Wall street, where they gathered the cancelled stamps, which they have been engaged since December in cleaning with chloride of soda, and putting upon the market again, where they were sold without difficulty as new stamps.

PERSONAL.

At a recent wedding in Louisville, Ky., the first bridesmaid, the beautiful daughter of a millionaire, had arranged to accompany the happy couple on the bridal tour, and her necessary outfit had been duly packed. Strangely enough, a young salesman, whose attentions her proud parents had some time before interdicted, and who had been for months traveling on business, appeared at the wedding as an invited guest. The bridesmaid, soon after the ceremony, complained that her shoe pinched and slipped out to change it. She did not return at once, and search revealed the fact that she had stepped into a carriage with her lover and repaired to a outlet church, where J. W. Van Clure and Miss Kate Jefferson were made one. They accompanied the other couple in a coequal capacity.

The New York *Sun* thinks it is nobody's business what are the precise arrangements of Bret Harte and his publishers, but ventures kindly to suggest that, having acquired fame, and being on the high road to fortune, Mr. Harte should be very careful about the sort of compositions which he brings before the public. Some of his recent poems have been rather slipshod, and going down is much easier than going up.

Caroline Richings has been sued in a New York court for two notes given by her in payment of an orchestra at her last year's season there. She demurred that, being a married woman, she could not be sued at all. The court thought she had done too much business on her own hook to put in this plea at this late day, and decided against her.

President Colder, of Hillsdale College, Michigan, resigned his office recently to accept the Presidency of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural College.

When Dickens was in Boston three years ago he took a copy of *No Thoroughfare* and marked with a pencil such portions as were his, but the book has been lost, though diligent search alow and aloft has been made for it since he died. It is recollected by the owner of the book, however, that the proportion marked was very small.

The Free Masons of Buffalo recently presented Clara Louise Kellogg, in return for some kindly service on her part, with a handsome necklace and locket. The latter is ornamented with the monogram of the cantatrice, surrounded by pearls and diamonds.

OBITUARY.

HON. ZADOCK PRATT, formerly member of Congress from New York, died on the 6th, at Bergen, N. J. He was born in 1790, in Rensselaer county, N. Y., and although he began life without means, by his great business talent and industry he acquired a large fortune. He devoted himself to tanning, and his establishments at Prattsville became famous throughout the country. His Congressional career is remembered on account of his efforts in behalf of the reduction of postage.

VICE ADMIRAL WILHELM VON TEGETHOFF, whose death has been announced, was a distinguished officer of the Austrian navy. He accompanied Maximilian to Mexico, and in 1862 commanded the Austrian squadron in the Adriatic and Mediterranean. For gallantry in action with the Danish fleet off Heligoland, in 1864, he received the military decoration of the Iron Crown. The Austrian fleet, under his command, in 1866, obtained a very decisive victory over the Italian navy off Lissa, in the Adriatic, and for this victory he was made Vice-Admiral, the highest rank in the naval service of his country. At the time of his death he was only forty-four years of age.

MR. J. HOWARD WAINWRIGHT, the second son of the late Bishop Wainwright, of New York, and a youngest brother of Commander Wainwright, who fell in defense of his ship, the Harriet Lane, off Galveston, expired very suddenly at his residence in New York, on the 6th. He was an active business man in Wall street, and was also an occasional but effective contributor to the press, a lover of letters and the arts, and particularly conspicuous for his deep and intelligent interest in American yachting. Less than a year ago he returned from an extended European tour with his family and his father-in-law, the late Mr. Peter Stuyvesant, and was still in the prime of life, and to all appearance in the flush of health when he fell without warning under his own roof.

SWINDLERS EXPOSED.

A Kansas Jewelry Speculation Spoiled—$6,000 Worth of Goods Uncarthed by Detectives.

In November last H. C. Quartier, said to be a jeweler, at Sharon, Mercer county, Pa., wrote to George Hoffman, at Kansas City, informing him of his intention to return to Lawrence, Kansas, and asking him to take charge of a box of goods that would be shipped to his care. Hoffman knew Quartier had been engaged in the jewelry business at Youngstown, Ohio, for some years, and agreed to take charge of the box upon its arrival, in December. Quartier wrote: "I have shipped to your care a box containing tools materials and sundries. I marked the value of the box $40, to save express, but it is really worth more." Hoffman took the box to his farm, some miles South of Kansas City, and having no idea of the value of the contents the box was carelessly shifted about and for some time left in a wood shed. In February Quartier wrote that he had bought out a store in Sharon, and could not then leave as he had intended. In a short time afterward, one Eliot Bader, alias Amiable, made his appearance, represented that he was a partner of Quartier, and wished to get possession of the box. Hoffman declined to surrender it in the absence of authority from the shipper, and some correspondence resulted. Subsequently it appeared that Quartier and Bader, *alias* Amiable, had purchased jewelry goods on credit and deliberately set to work to defraud their creditors in New York by shipping the goods to Kansas. Detectives were set upon their track and the mysterious box was recovered, having in the meantime been removed and buried by Bader. It was found to contain six thousand dollars' worth of jewelry. Bader, who had been arrested, was released from custody, the detectives being satisfied with the recovery of the goods.

Exhaustion.

Invalids, broken down in health and spirits by Chronic Dyspepsia, or suffering from the terrible exhaustion which follows the attacks of acute disease, the testimony of thousands who have been raised as by a miracle from a similar state of prostration by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is a sure guarantee that by the same means you too may be strengthened and restored. But to those who stand in peril of epidemics, to all who, by reason of exposure, privations and uncongenial climate or unhealthy pursuits, may at any moment be stricken down, this paragraph is most *particularly* and *emphatically* addressed. You, who are thus situated, are proffered an absolute safeguard against the danger that menaces you. Tone and regulate the system with this harmless medicinal stimulant and alterative, and you will be forearmed against the maladies whose seeds float around you in the air unseen. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are not only a standard tonic and alterative throughout the United States, but they are accredited by the certificates of the most distinguished citizens of the land, to the people of all other lands. In Canada, Australia and the West Indies, they are gradually taking the place of all other stomachics, whether native or foreign, and as surely as truth is progressive and demonstration overthrows doubt, they will eventually supersede every other invigorant and restorative now employed in medicinal practice.

KNOX FRUIT FARM AND NURSERIES.

Grape Vines,
Strawberry Plants, Raspberry Plants,
Blackberry Plants, Gooseberry Plants,
Currant Plants, Asparagus Plants,
Apple Trees, Pear Trees,
Peach Trees, Cherry Trees,
Ornamental Shrubs,
Evergreens.

A Large and Splendid Stock of
FLOWERS OF ALL KINDS.
We supply our Customers with
Genuine Stock of the Best Quality, Warranted
CATALOGUES AND PRICE LISTS Furnished on Application at our Office, 137 LIBERTY STREET.
R. CUMMING & CO.,
Successors to J. Knox.

ROOFING.

H. WOODSIDE.....D. GRIFFITH

Woodside & Griffith,

DEALERS IN
AMERICAN ROOFING SLATE
AND SOLE AGENTS FOR THE
Original Peach Hill Slate.
OFFICE
370 PENN STREET,
Opposite Fort Wayne Freight Depot,
Pittsburgh, Penna.
Orders for Slate, or Slate Roofing Promptly attended to. Work done by Experienced Workmen.

AIKEN & CO.,

DEALERS IN
PEACH HILL ROOFING
SLATE,
And Tinned Slating Nails,
CORNER ELEVENTH and LIBERTY STS.,
(Opposite the Grain Elevator.)
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Orders for Roofing Solicited and Promptly Attended to.

SLATE
AND
Gravel Roofing.

J. S. NEWMYER,

NO. 43 SEVENTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Is prepared to furnish a very Superior Article
Blue Mountain, Peach Bottom and Vermont
ROOFING SLATE,
In any quantity, from his Yards, in Pittsburgh, Pa., or from the Quarries, at Quarry Place, Md., for sale. BEST QUALITY ROOFING CEMENT and FELT.

SLATE.

THE
Twin City
SLATE COMPANY,
Are prepared to furnish to Builders or Slaters, the VERY DARK BLUE COLORED SUPERIOR
Roofing Slate,
From their own Quarries, located in Northampton county Pennsylvania, at QUARRY PRICES.
Samples may be seen, and communications addressed
E. L. GOODWIN, Agent.
J. N. SHALLENBERGER, President.
Office: BREWER'S BUILDING, DUQUESNE WAY, corner Eighth Street, Pittsburgh, Penna.

WARNER'S
PILE REMEDY.
WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has never failed (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind, Bleeding or Itching Piles. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their druggist and get it, for it will, with the first application, instantly afford complete relief, and a few following applications are only required to effect a permanent cure without any trouble or inconvenience in its use.
WARNER'S PILE REMEDY is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over thirty years standing. Price, One Dollar. For sale by druggists everywhere. NWF

REMOVAL.

The FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH,
Has Removed to its New Building, Corner of
Fifth Ave. and Wood Street.
This Bank, already having a large business, invites Merchants, Bankers and other business people to open accounts with them, with the assurance of the most liberal dealing, consistent with safe banking.
JAS. LAUGHLIN, President.
J. D. SCULLY, Cashier.
CHAS. E. SPEER, Assistant Cashier.

J. B. & J. M. Cornell
139, 141 AND 143 CENTER ST., N. Y.
Iron Work for Buildings,
SENT TO AND PUT UP IN ANY PART OF UNITED STATES,
AT EXREMELY LOW RATES.
NWF

CAS FITTING.

GAS FIXTURES.
Great Reduction in Prices.
Weldon & Kelly,
147 Wood Street,
Have just opened their
Spring Stock
OF
GAS FIXTURES,
CONSISTING OF
CHANDELIERS, PENDANTS, PILLARS, &c., &c.
Which for variety in style and elegant design, cannot be equalled by any other house West of the Mountains, now offering at
Eastern Manufacturers' Prices
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Special attention given to
Gas Fitting and Plumbing
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DISSOLUTION—THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the style and firm name of BOLLMAN & BAGALEY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
GEORGE W. BOLLMAN,
RALPH BAGALEY,
ROBERT SLEETH.

COPARTNERSHIP—WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, have this day associated ourselves together under the firm name of BAGALEY, YOUNG & CO., for the purpose of conducting the Roll Business, as successors to BOLLMAN & BAGALEY.
RALPH BAGALEY,
JAMES B. YOUNG,
J. S. SEAMAN,
ROBERT SLEETH.

IN RETIRING FROM THE ROLL BUSINESS, I cheerfully recommend the new firm to the patronage of the public.
GEORGE W. BOLLMAN.
Pittsburgh, April 1, 1871.

NOTICE—COPARTNERSHIP.
We have associated with us, in the Apollo Fire Brick Works, Mr. S. M. CROSBY, to take effect from April 1st, 1871. The name of the firm will be
REESE, MAXWELL & CROSBY,
371 Liberty street.
Pittsburgh, April 1, 1871.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.
Notice is hereby given that the Partnership lately subsisting between JOHN H. BOYTS, FRANK BOYTS and JOHN H. ULAM, of the city of Pittsburgh, under the firm name of J. H. BOYTS & CO., was dissolved on the 22d day of March, 1871, by mutual consent, having sold their entire stock of Goods to T. F. BAILEY & CO., who will continue the business at No. 22 and 24 Wood street, as heretofore. JOHN H. BOYTS and FRANK BOYTS are alone authorized to settle all debts due to and by said firm.
JOHN H. BOYTS,
FRANKLIN BOYTS,
JOHN H. ULAM.

IN RETIRING FROM THE CROCKERY and Glassware Trade, we most cordially recommend our successors, Messrs. T. F. BAILEY & CO., to the patronage and friends of the late firm.

DRY GOODS.

LACE CURTAINS
AND
DOOR LACE,
FOR SALE BY
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH AVENUE.

Wholesale Millinery
DEPARTMENT.
HORNE & CO.
Have just opened a Large and Choice Assortment of
Millinery and Straw Goods,
To which they invite the attention of
Milliners and Dealers.
200 CASES
Hats and Bonnets.
MANY ENTIRELY NEW SHAPES.
300 BOXES
FINE FRENCH FLOWERS, ROSES, PIQUETS, BUDS, WREATHS, GRASS, WHEAT, MILLINERY ORNAMENTS, RIBBONS,
All widths and shades, No. 1½ to 100, of our own importation.
BONNET AND HAT FRAMES, BONNET AND LINING SILK, CRAPES, ILLUSIONS, JOINED BLOND, RUCHES,
BLACK AND WHITE
MILLINERY LACES.
STRAW TRIMMINGS
AND
BRAIDS,
AT
Very Lowest Eastern Prices.
77 and 79 Market Street.

SILKS, SILKS,
SILKS.
FULL LINES OF BONNET AND PONSONS CELEBRATED
Black Silks.
Good Medium Black French Silks, from $1 to $2 per yard.
Cheney Bro.'s American Black Silk, $2 per yard.
Fancy Dress Silks in Stripes, Checks and Plain Colors—a complete assortment.
Japanese Silks, all qualities.
Irish and French Poplins, Mohair Lustres, Brilliantines, Taunese, Bombazines.
Wool Delaines.
Spring Empress Cloths.
Black Grenadines and Hernani.
All New Designs in Spring Dress Goods.
New Spring Shawls.
Silk Sacques and Basques.
Ladies' Suits.
Nottingham and Tamboured Lace Curtains, Chintzes, Prints and Ginghams.
WITH A FULL LINE OF
Domestic and Housekeeping Goods.

James Caldwell,
118 and 120 Federal Street, Allegheny.

WALL PAPERS.

WALL PAPERS!
SPRING STYLES.
Stencil and Plain Tints, with Borders.
Elegant Stamped Gold Papers.
Every Variety of Panel Work, for Halls, Dining Rooms, Vestibules, Churches.
These have been selected with great care, and are the choicest in market.
W. P. MARSHALL,
191 LIBERTY ST., ABOVE SIXTH.

James Prescott & Sons,
Chimney Sweeps,
Attend to Setting Grates, Putting on Chimney Tops and Jobbing Bricklaying. Dried Peaches bought. Also, Flaxseed, Dried Apples, Dried Peaches, Beans, Hams, Cracking Meal, Potatoes, Turnips, Onions, Sweet Cider, Sorghum, Canned Peaches, Tomatoes, &c. One car Rye, one car Oats, two cars Peachblows.
HENRY REA, Jr.,
Office and Warehouse, 285 Liberty st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

RAILS. RAILS.
300 TONS CHEAP RAILS.
Suitable for Siding or Coal Roads, for sale by
HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.,
No. 349 LIBERTY STREET.

DRY GOODS.

AN ATTRAC
AT BARGA
A
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S
Delaines, Delaines
Having Purchased the Entire Stock of
PACIFIC MILL DELAINES,
WILL OFFER THEM BY THE
YARD, PIECE OR CASE,
At 12½c, 15 and 18½c, according to style.
At 18½c, Black and White Serge Plaids.
At 25c, Japanese Cloths, for Suits.
At 25c, Black and Colored Corded Alpacas.
At 12½c Brown and Gray Mixed Wash Poplins
At 75c, Japanese Silks, very cheap.
At $1 25, Gros Grain Black Silks.
At $1 50, Gros Grain American Black Silks.
At $1 87½, Cheney Brothers' Gros Grain Black Silks.
At 12½c, 4-4 Bleached Shirting, a Special Bargain.
At 18½c, 4-4 Irish Linen—an Extra Good Bargain.
At 6c, Fast Colored Calicoes.
At 10c, the Best Makes Light and Dark Calicoes.
Housekeeping Dry Goods.
Bleached and Unbleached Shirtings, all widths
White and Colored Table Damasks.
White and Colored Table Napkins.
Huck and Damask Towels.
Crashes and Toweling Diapers.
Dress Goods, in the latest fabrics and colors.
At the Lowest Prices,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT
William Semple's,
180 and 182
Federal Street, Allegheny.

Special Notice!
Campbell, Williamson & Dick,
WILL OPEN ON
Saturday, April 8th,
Instead of Thursday, as announced, on account of Remodeling Store,
WITH A LARGE STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
Come and See the Bargains
OFFERED BY
CAMPBELL, WILLIAMSON & DICK,
55 and 57 FIFTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

NEW GOODS!
A LARGE LINE OF
Spring Dress Goods
CHOICE AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES AS CHEAP AS BEFORE THE WAR.
SPRING SHAWLS,
IN FINE VARIETY.
Black and Brown Velveteens.
We wish also to direct the attention of our Customers and the Trade to the
NOTION DEPARTMENT
of our business. We offer, for the SPRING OF 1871, in addition to our usual Large Stock of
DRY GOODS,
FULL LINES OF
Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets,
Hoop Skirts, Woven Skirts,
Corset Stays, Needles,
Umbrellas, Sun Umbrellas, Parasols,
Sashpenders, Gum Webbing, Towels,
Shirts, Shirt Fronts, Handkerchiefs,
Skirt Braids, Velvet Ribbons,
Combs, Pins, Hooks and Eyes,
Shoe Laces, Wallets, Rubbers,
Neck Ties and Bows, Paper Collars, Cuffs,
WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT LOW PRICES. Also,
White Goods, Plain Nainsooks,
Striped Nainsooks, Check Nainsooks,
White Piques, Ruff Piques,
Plain Jaconets,
Tape Checks, Plain Swiss,
Dotted Swiss, Brilliants.

McElroy & Dickson,
54 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

Visit Evans' One Price Department Variety Store.
D. W. Evans'
ONE PRICE
DEPARTMENT STORE,
59 Fifth Avenue,
MASONIC HALL BUILDING.
Is the acknowledged headquarters for bargains in
JEWELRY,
SILVER PLATED WARE,
FANCY GOODS,
POCKET AND
TABLE CUTLERY.
We are in constant receipt of all the latest styles and novelties from Eastern manufacturers and importing house, which may be found in our 412 cases, 75 crates, and 84 bbls. of $2 and miscellaneous departments at
59 Fifth Avenue,
Masonic Hall Building.
Visit Evans' One Price Department Variety Store.

The Dollar Savings Bank,
HAS REMOVED
TO THEIR NEW BANK BUILDING,
No. 124 Fourth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH.

W. B. Lupton & Co.,
354 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
DISTILLERS OF
COAL TAR,
Roofing and Paving Material.
GRAVEL ROOFING done with promptness and warranted.
METAL AND OTHER ROOFS RECOVERED.
Roofs examined without charge. Material for sale with directions.
Special attention paid to Country Work. MWS

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
DRS. JORDAN AND DAVIESON,
Beg to inform their friends, patients and the public generally, that owing to their increase of practice, they are compelled, reluctantly, to discontinue their Branch Office in the city, and to refer to be to be consulted only at their Head Office, 1,625 FILBERT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Their important Medical Work will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents. All Letters will receive immediate attention. Address
1,625 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.

DRY GOODS.

TIVE STOCK
IN PRICES,
T
SEMPLE'S
Shawls, Shawls,
AT $2 00 AND $2 50.
A large lot of Choice Spring Styles, slightly imperfect, Great Bargains.
Black Thibet Shawls,
Broche Shawls,
Stella Shawls,
Black and White Shetland Shawls.
Spring Skirts!
$1 00, Ladies' White Skirts.
At $1 50, Ladies' Light Fancy Gored Skirts.
$1, Ladies' Black and White Balmoral Skirts.
62½c, Dark Balmoral Skirts.
THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN
MILLINERY GOODS.
Ladies' and Children's Aprons.
Lace and Linen Collars.
Hamburg and Loom Edgings.
Shirt Fronts and Underwear.
Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, &c.
At the Lowest Prices,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT
William Semple's,
180 and 182
Federal Street, Allegheny.

CARPETS.

NEW CARPETS
We have Received a Fresh Supply of
English Body Brussels,
Royal Wilton Velvets,
AND
TAPESTRY CARPETS,
OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION.
ALSO, A FULL SUPPLY OF
SUPERFINE AND THREE-PLY
INGRAINS.
Stair Carpets and Oil Cloths.
Henry M'Callum
51 Fifth Avenue, above Wood St.

CARPETS.
SPRING STOCK,
Large Assortment, All Qualities,
LOW PRICES.
BRUSSELS,
(TWO AND THREE-PLYS.)
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS.
Bovard, Rose & Co.
21 FIFTH AVENUE.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Coal and Wood.
OFFICE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
Jeffersonville, Ind., March 17, 1871.
SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M. of WEDNESDAY, May 3, 1871, for supplying this Depot with
Three Thousand (3,000) tons Coal;
Five Hundred (500) cords Wood.
The Coal to be of the best quality Pittsburgh, and free from dust. The Wood to be of the best quality, merchantable, hard wood, and cut four (4) feet long.
Delivery to commence within ten (10) days after execution of contract, and to be completed within (30) days, and to be at such places at this depot as the officer in charge may direct.
Separate bids will be made for each article. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.
Certain guarantees will be required to be addressed the under signed.
By order of the Quartermaster General.
C. H. HOYT,
Captain, A. Q. M. U. S. A.,
Depot Quartermaster.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

Tradesmen's National Bank,
WOOD STREET, CORNER SECOND.
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.
AGENTS FOR
New Government Loan.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.
A. BRADLEY.....President.
W. ANKARN.....Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr.....Cashier.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
COR. FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.,
(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.)
Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Government Bonds.
Sight Drafts on London.

PITTSBURGH BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh. Chartered in 1852.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock.
Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. free of tax, and if not withdrawn is added semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
S. H. HARTMAN, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. M. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Oakley, F. Rahm, R. Fulmer, Joshua Rhodes, John Scott, Robert Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
D. W. & A. S. Bell, Solicitors. MWF

N. HOLMES & SONS,
BANKERS,
57 MARKET ST., PITTSBURGH.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUNDS AND CURRENCY.
Collections made on all the Principal Points of the United States and Canadas.
Stocks, Bonds and Other Securities,
BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON COMMISSION.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of UNITED STATES SECURITIES. NWF

HOTELS.

ST. CLOUD HOTEL,
ARCH STREET ABOVE SEVENTH,
PHILADELPHIA.
G. W. MULLIN.....A. G. MULLIN.
Terms, $3 00 a Day.
The above Hotel, entirely new in all respects and newly and elegantly furnished throughout, is now open for the reception of guests. The St. Cloud will be kept in all respects as a first-class Hotel.
G. W. MULLIN & BRO.,
PROPRIETORS.

NIXON HOUSE,
ALLIANCE, OHIO.
FRANK M. KERR, Proprietor.

FEATHERS,
AND
BEESWAX,
ALL GRADES.
F. G. CRAIGHEAD,
262 LIBERTY STREET.

MANUFACTURERS.

J. Y. SMITH.....GEO. F. DAWSON.
Late Asst Supt. Smith & Porter.
A. W. BELL.
Smith & Dawson,
MANUFACTURERS OF
LOCOMOTIVES, MINE CARS
AND
Mining Machinery in General.
Office—No. 5 Monongahela House, Pittsburgh.

DUQUESNE
IRON AND STEEL WORKS.
Coleman, Rahm & Co
MANUFACTURERS OF
The "DUQUESNE" and "X L" Brands of Iron, CUT NAILS and SPIKES, SPRING and PLOW STEEL. All kinds IRON and STEEL for Agricultural Machines.
CARRIAGE, BUGGY AND WAGON
SPRINGS AND AXLES.
Office and Works, SIXTEENTH STREET and

James T. Brady & Co

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR

FUNDED LOAN OF

1880, 1885 and 1900.

Subscription Books Now Open.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

79 SMITHFIELD STREET.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

Government Securities AND GOLD,

WE DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO., LONDON.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE

SATURDAY EVENING, April 8, 1871.

There has been rather heavier demand for loans than the banks generally could conveniently supply. Some of these institutions cannot count on sufficient income from their bills receivable to enable them to increase their discount lines adequate to the probable wants of the month. With private lenders and discount houses we hear of no particular scarcity of money, although there is as great a disposition to let out money as was expected. Many of them must hold themselves in readiness for heavy demands from their customers.

The local stock market exhib its little activity. We notice, however, no yielding in the quotations of our prime dividend stocks and bonds. There seems to be increased inquiry for Allegheny Valley 7-30 bonds and Pittsburgh and Connellsville 7s. The latter for of late seem scarce in this market. There were sales at 92½ in Baltimore of these bonds. The highest offered in this market is about 92. They are a prime investment, and the price will rapidly run up to par.

Government bonds to-day were very quiet, and prices receded a fraction.

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	110¼
United States 6s of 1881	110½
United States 5-20s of 1865	112½
United States 5-20s of 1865, January and July	112¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	112⅞
United States 10-40s	110¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	111⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	111⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	111⅛
Union Pacific Railroad	83½
Central Pacific Railroad	95½
Currency Sixes	105

—The Philadelphia *Press*, of yesterday, says: It is generally admitted that the period for stringency is over until the activity in the fall trade commences, when money is more in demand for business purposes, which, of course, curtails the supply for the brokers and for speculative purposes. Between this and fall, however, there is usually a long period of ease in money, which promises this summer to be greater than ever, owing to the measures which Secretary Boutwell will adopt to place the Sinking Fund in a position to remain a tranquil state during this period we shall probably witness a good deal of activity in stocks. From not only those who have the overdue five-twenties to exchange, but also from those who desire to invest in bonds, can the Secretary of the Treasury in much satisfaction to be derived, inasmuch as Europe will be shipping gold to this country, which of late it has been the custom for us to ship to them.

—At New York the *World* says: The money market was easy at 6 to 7 per cent. to stock operators, and 5 per cent. to the government bond dealers. The report was current that a lock-up in Wall street would take place to-morrow or Monday, but it cannot be traced to any reliable source. There is a drain of greenbacks from New York to Philadelphia to pay for a large amount of Reading Railroad shares sold by Philadelphians this week.

—The New York *Times* says: The stock of the Ohio and Mississippi keeps firm on the assured success of the negotiation of $2,500,000, on Monday next, of the bonds of the company to provide means for contracting the grade and superstructure of the new connection with the Baltimore and Ohio. It is now believed that the bids for the bonds will be above 80 per cent., certainly not under that figure.

—The Union Pacific Railway stock is likely, we think, to become as leading a speculative as for many years Erie was. Its capital of about $27,000,000 is large enough even for speculative purposes, and its peculiar position insures its always, or for a long time to come, being a natural subject for differences of opinion. There is, no doubt, that people throughout the country have a kind of local interest pride in it, different from that felt in any other enterprise. Then it is under Congressional charter, and also under Congressional supervision, and what it would be from legislation, instead of rendering it practically liable to attack from any section of the country. The probabilities of its traffic and its ratio of working expenses will always be a popular subject of discussion, and the financial relations between it and the Treasury will necessitate an open account for many a year to come. The value of the former will be next impossible to agree upon, even when the lands have been to a great extent sold. At present there is a belief there will be a great movement this year to remer to develop silver mines in Utah, bringing much passenger and freight business to the road. Altogether, the proper elements for continued speculation exists here in ample abundance; and the brokers may congratulate themselves on having found for this list, to vary the monotony of the old and well known stocks.

—The Chicago *Tribune* says: A morning contemporary, which seems desirous of being considered an oracle in regard to the future course of prices for Northwestern Railroad stocks, indulges in some ambiguous hints, written probably for the purpose of impressing the public that their writer is hand-in-glove with Mr. Tracy, and knows exactly what he intends to do. There is, however, one thing pretty certain, and that is that, whatever the Northwestern pool proposes to do, they are not likely to consult their intentions beforehand. It is believed that the pool have sold out a very considerable proportion of the stock they had to sell, but, however this may be, the annual election comes off on June 1, and they will want to hold enough of the stock then to control the election. It is probable that aside from the Northwestern pool, Mr. Tracy and his friends may be turning their attention temporarily to Rock Island stock (of which company Dr. Tracy, is also President), on which a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. will be declared last week. The common policy in such cases is to raise the stock up after a dividend so as to clear the dividend as a profit. Those who pretend to know something of the schemes of the cliques predict this course for Rock Island, and for the present, there is nothing to contradict their views.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 89 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

April 8, 1871.	10:30	11:30	12:30	2:00	3:00
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
U. S. 6s	96	96½	96¼	95⅝	95⅝
Do. Scrip	92	91¾	91⅝	92	91⅝
Erie	27¼	27	26¾	26¾	26¾
Reading	107	107	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
Harlem		128			
Mich. Cen.		94			
Lake Shore	102	101¾	101½	102	101⅞
Illinois Cent.		114	113	114½	114½
Cleve. & Pitts.		88	87¾	88	87⅝
C. & N. W.		85¾	85¾	86	85⅝
N. J. Central		107	106¾	107	106¾
Rock Island	112	111	111	111	111
St. Paul	29½	29	29	29½	29
Do. pref.	79½	78¾	79	79½	79
Fol. & W. com.	66½	66			
Do. pref.		90			
Fort Wayne	99	98¾			
Ohio & Miss.	46	45¾	45¾	46	45¾
Chic. & Alton		119		120	
Do. pref.		120			
R. I. & Erie		97			
N. J. Southern		50			
Canton		45			
W. U. Tel.		75			
Quicksilver		35			
Pacific Mail	35½	35	35¼		35¼
Adams Ex.		87			
Wells, F.		58			
American Ex.		58			
U. S. Ex.		48½			
Gold	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼
Ex-dividend.					

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	62
Philadelphia and Erie	27½
Lehigh Navigation	36
Catawissa, preferred	44½
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	49½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	60
North Pennsylvania Railroad	45½
Camden and Amboy Railroad	118½
Schuylkill Navigation	17
Reading	53⅝

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 89 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money loaned in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, April 8, 1871.

REMARKS.—Spring trade has fairly set in, and our merchants and manufacturers are doing a thriving business. The weather for the past week has been all that could be desired, affording country dealers a fine opportunity for visiting the city for the purpose of purchasing their spring and summer supplies. It is a fact that Western Pennsylvania, Northern Ohio and West Virginia retail dealers have turned their attention toward Pittsburgh, and find that here they can purchase every desirable article at low rates and on accommodating terms. Such being the case it would be sheer folly to spend time and money to go East. We have no changes to note in prices, which have been very uniform for some days. All the leading wholesale dealers hold ample stocks and are fully prepared to supply the wants of customers. Wide awake business men use the columns of the COMMERCIAL to inform the public where they are to be found and what they have to sell, to which we refer the reader. Flour, grain, groceries, bacon, provisions, &c., are held firm at quotations. The local market contains an abundant supply, and reasonable rates rule.

Below find the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted.

APPLES.—We are reported sales at $5@6 for choice ₰ barrel. Common $1 00@2 00 ₰ bbl.

BEANS.—Sales of 1 gallon hunkets at $1@1 50 ₰ gal.; in kegs and firkins 10@30c ₰ gal.

BUTTER.—Seeds Ash, refined, 55 ₰ cent., 33@44c; common, 35 ₰ cent., 25@30c; Potash 70@74; Pearls 9 @9½c ₰ lb.

BUTTER.—There is a fair demand for strictly prime butter and we are reported sales at 30@36c per lb. In tubs we quote 30@34c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—Prices nominal at $2 50@$2 75 ₰ cwt.

BROOM CORN.—Sales at 5@6c ₰ lb.

BEANS.—We report an active demand, with regular sales of small navy $2 50@2 60 ₰ bushel.

BRROOMS.—Market firm; sales at 2@2½c ₰ ⅌.

BAKING POWDER.—Bonner's 1-lb cans, ₰ doz. $1 75; Bonner's, $2 25; 1-lb cans, $2; 5-lb cans, $9.

BAR IRON.—Sales in a regular way at 3½c per ₰ lb.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—We are receiving a fair trade at the following figures: Shoulders, plain, 9½@9¾c; sugar cured do 10¾@10¾c. Sides, ribbed, 13¾c; clear do 13¾c; Breakfast bacon, 16@18½c; sugar cured hams, 15½ @16c. Dried beef, 19@19½c. Lard—Sales prime kettle rendered, in tierces, 12½@13c; buckets, 14c; kegs, 13¾@14c. Mess pork, $22 50 ₰ bbl. Country lard 11@12.

CHEESE.—The supply continues light and prices are firm. We quote: N. Y. Goshen, 17@18c; Ohio Goshen, 17@18½c; Ohio Factory, 15@16c; Western Reserve, 15½@16c; Ohio, flat, 15@16c; light.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—Pennsylvania $3@6 50; Philadelphia $5 50.

COAL OIL.—The market is inactive, and we quote ₰ bbl at $3 25: 90@95c ₰ bushel.

CRANBERRIES.—Sackett's Belle berries $2 50 ₰ barrel; other varieties at $1 75@2 00.

CARBON OIL.—Sales standard brands at 22½@23c by car load.

CANDLES.—Mould 12c; star, full weight, 19c; short weight, 17c; stearine 19@20c ₰ lb.

COAL.—We are reported sales of anthracite by the car load at $7@8 50 ₰ ton.

CEMENT.—Louisville hydraulic at $3 00@3 50 ₰ barrel. Beeson's Phœnix hydraulic $3 50@3 75 ₰ barrel.

DRIED FRUIT.—There is a fair demand for the different varieties, and regular sales were as follows: Peaches, quarters 9@10c; halves 13@14c; mixed lots 10½@11c. Apples—quarters 6@7c; sliced 8½@9c ₰ lb. These rates were for a good article.

EGGS.—The supply is not so heavy, and prices are firm at 16c ₰ dozen for strictly fresh.

FOREIGN FRUITS.—Currants 12c ₰ lb; prunes 12½c; Valencia raisins 15c; layer raisins $3 25 per box.

FEATHERS.—Sales of live geese feathers No. 1, 80c ₰ lb to the trade.

GOOD TIMES.—Continue very active, and a heavy business transacted at the following quotations:

Raw Sugars—New Orleans choice 11¼c; prime 10¾c; good 10⅜c; fair 9¾c. Porto Rico—Choice 11½c; prime 11c; good 10½c.

Refined Sugars—Hards 12½c. Refined sugars active at sub. advance of 0@¼ agst. B. Tip Loaf 13@13½c; 12c; C yellow 12@12½c; Demerara, 9hds, 12¾c.

Syrups—B and C 72@75c; white honey 65c; silverdrips 60c; extra honey 65c. Corn syrup graded to 50c.

New Orleans Molasses—Good 65c; prime 70c; choice 72c.

Coffees—Strictly prime 19c; prime 18½c; good 16½@17c; fair 15½@15¾c; roasted in papers 22c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 60; prime $1 25; fair $1 00; lower grades down to 75c. Fancy Japan $1 15; good $1 25; fair $1 00; Imperial fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 00; Oolong fancy $1 25; good 90c; fair 75@80c; Souchong fancy 90c; good 80c; fair 70@75c; Japan fancy $1 00; good 90c; fair 75c.

Spices—Jamaica pepper 16c. Pimento 17c. Cloves 39c. Cassia 50c.

Rice.—Firm and higher; sales choice Carolina at 9¼@9¾c; prime 9c; Rangoon 8c.

HAY.—Wagon, $14 00@19 00; baled, wharf, $14 00 @16 00.

FLOUR.—We have no change to note in prices. Holders are firm at the following quotations; National mill, white wheat, $8 00; family, $8 10; in sacks $7 80; Pan Handle, (Southern amber) in barrels $7 40, in sacks $7 10; Fairview Glory, in barrels $7 00, in sacks $6 70; Palmetto, in barrels $7 25; in sacks $6 95. The store rates for standard western brands were as follows: Choice spring $7 00; choice Minnesota $7 25; choice white winter $7 00 ₰ bbl, sacks $6 75; fancy do $7 25 ₰ bbl; sacks $7 00.

GRAIN.—Receipts continue fair and prices remain nominally unchanged. We quote: Red winter wheat at $1 40@1 45; white $1 50@1 53@1 55; a choice article only commands the latter figure. Oats held firmly, with sales on wharf and from depot at 56@58c; store rates, small way, 59@60c. Corn—steady and unchanged; sales of car on wharf and depot at 70@72@75c for mixed to prime yellow. Rye—firm but inactive; we note sales at $1 05@1 06 ₰ bush. Barley—dull and unchanged; sales spring at 80@85c; fall 90@95c ₰ bush.

FLAX SEED.—The supply has fallen off and prices are firmer. We quote from wagon at $14 to $19 ₰ ton; bales out on store $1 $14@$16.

HORSE.—Supply light and demand fair; new only at $175@$200 ₰ head.

HIDES.—Selected hides (all weights) fetch 14¾ @14¾c; green butchers (cow and steer) 7@8c; green salted hide 14@16c; do calf 16@18c. Dry Flint nominal at 20@22c.

HUSKS.—Regular sales at 3@3½c per lb.

HOMINY.—Sales in a regular way at $5 00@5 50 for pearl.

HONEY.—There is an active demand, and we are reported regular sales at 25@30c ₰ lb.

LIME.—There is more inquiry, and sales are reported at $2 25 ₰ bbl for Cleveland white, and $1 75 for Eastern.

LARD OIL.—Pittsburgh, No. 1 81 @84; No. 2 80@82; No. 3 Chicago and Cincinnati winter 75@80c ₰ gallon.

LARD.—Sales in kegs and firkins 10@10c ₰ gal.

MILL FEED.—Choice middlings at $2 00 ₰ cwt.; second, $1 75; shorts, $1 70; rye shorts, $1 65; chopped corn and oats $1 65; chopped corn, $1 60; bolted corn meal, $2 per bushel.

MAPLE MOLASSES AND SUGAR.—Regular sales are made at $1 60@1 75 per gallon—sugar 16@18c per pound.

ONIONS.—Old stock dull sale at $4 00@4 50 per barrel; sets in demand at $7 per bushel.

POTATOES.—Prices have a downward tendency; sales peach blows at $1 25 ₰ bushel; Jersey sweets $2 50 ₰ bbl.

PEANUTS.—New Tennessee sell readily at 6@8c.

DRY FLOUR.—Unchanged, and prices unchanged; we quote at $6 50 per barrel.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.—Sales ¼ ₰ cans $1 50; ½ ₰ 5 00; 1 ₰ $9 00 per dozen.

RAGS.—Regular sales at 4@4½c ₰ lb.

SUMAC.—Sales of Tennessee at 4½c per ₰ lb.

SALT.—Sales by the car load at $1 60@1 65; the ton. SEEDS.—The demand is less active, owing to the advanced season. We quote Q. Orchard $2 75@3 00 ₰ bushel; timothy $6 50@7 00; flaxseed $2 00@2 25. Sales of small lots at $2 10@2 15.

SAPOLIO.—Sales at $6 50 per half gross.

SOAP.—Colgate's sterling soap, $3 75 per box; Babbitt's, Dobbins', Gidney's, Cragin's and for all description olives, &c.; rosin, No. 1, 6c; No. 2, 5c.

SODA.—Sales in kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers 8c; 80 lbs 33c ₰ lb.

TALLOW.—There is a better inquiry, with sales of city rendered at 7½@7¾c. Outside there is much satisfaction to be derived, inasmuch as Europe will be shipping gold to this country, which of late it has been the custom for us to ship to them.

TURNIPS.—Dull sale at 50@55c ₰ bushel.

WOODENWARE.—Pails, 2 hoop, $2 35; 2 hoop $2 65; Tubs, No. 1, 3 hoops, $11 00; No. 2, 3 hoops, $9 00; No. 3, 2 hoops, $8 50. Washboards $2 75.

WILLOW.—Sales of Kennedy Williams at 10c ₰ lb.

WHISKY.—Prices remain unchanged, with a fair trade demand reported. We quote highwines at $2 06@2 08 ₰ gallon. Monongahela rye, 90@92c; "Koester," $1 75@2 00; Port wine, "Crown," $2 25@2 75; Madeira wine, cooking, $1 75@2 00; Madeira, O. L. P., $4 50@5 00.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, April 8, 1871.

We are indebted to Mr. C. R. Martin, yard master of Central Stock Yards, for the following report of week ending April 8, 1871. Cattle, 175 cars; hogs, 105 cars; sheep, 104 cars; horses, 37 cars; mules, 2 cars.

Cattle.

The run of cattle to-day light. Most all the cattle arriving are for the Eastern markets. Prices of cattle to-day are merely nominal as most of the buyers have left the yards. During the early part of the week the feeling was not very favorable for the market, but toward the latter part of the week it was better and all the cattle are sold. The prospect at this time looks favorable for the coming week unless the run should prove to be a heavy one, now selling as quotations: Extra, 1,400 to 1,700, steers, $6 75@7 25; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $6 25@6 50; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $5 75@6; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, $4@5; stock steers, 800 to 1,000, $5@5 25.

Hogs.

The run of hogs light to-day. There is at the present time 16 car loads of hogs in the pens unsold. The demand is very light and the arrivals very free; this has the effect of making the market look dull it will remain so until the pens can be cleaned up. None are selling to-day, and the feeling downward. Prices to-day are merely nominal: Extra Philadelphia $6 80; good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250, $6 50; good to prime New York, 180 to 200, $6.

Sheep.

The arrivals of sheep to-day are light. Some remain in the pens unsold, and will have to be held over until next week. The market has been bad this week, 5@c lower on common and $@½c for good sheep. Prospect at this time not favorable. Good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs., $6 25@6 50; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs., $5 50@5 75; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs., $4 50@4 75; clipped $4 00@5 50.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, April 10, 1871.

The following are the receipts of crude oil for the past week, with a comparison of the totals of previous years; also, the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts Crude per per Penn. River & R.	Exports per R. R.	Exports per A. V. R. R.
Monday, April 3	1,182	922	87
Tuesday, April 4	4,495	576	556
Wednesday, April 5	2,284	267	967
Thursday, April 6	44,662	316	2547
Friday, April 7	2,072		1,222
Saturday, April 8	1,021	104	1,129
Total for week	53,099	1,985	6,752
Since Jan. 1	152,448	22,294	89,499
To April 8, 1871	205,547	24,190	96,251
Same time 1870	210,037	28,998	74,778
Same time 1869	197,369	17,876	65,972
Same time 1868	229,817	10,602	69,399

BUSINESS.

We have no improvement to note so far as it relates to the oil market last week, and the present week is even duller. It would seem that the "bottom" has not yet been reached. The week's operations were unusually light. In most instances the sales were to fill previous contracts. The depression in the oil market is a general one, extending to the oil regions and the East—and, for all we know, reaching across the Atlantic. Thursday's reports of receipts looks large, they include 41,000 bbls of river oil, received during March, but not before reported. They are from the gauger's books, and are correct. Refiners contend that there is not sufficient difference between the crude and refined article.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The following are the crude receipts by river and rail for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, bbls	10,245	53,099

The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past seven years:

	Sugar, Hhds.	Molasses, Hhds.
From January 1st to April 8, 1871	206,547	
Same time 1870	9,419	1,983
Same time 1869	197,369	3,657
Same time 1868	232,817	
Same time 1867	162,903	
Same time 1866	169,259	129,867
Same time 1865	37,999	
Increase	49,260	85,139
Exports to date	20,168	88,984
Same date last year	2,186	40,178
Increase	18,032	48,806

—*New Orleans Picayune, April 1.*

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The following are the exports of refined oil East for the past two weeks by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	2,259	1,985
Allegheny Valley Railroad	7,891	6,752
Total	10,150	8,737

Exports of refined oil east for the past three years by Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads from January 1 to April 8:

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Pennsylvania Railroad	17,576	24,998	24,190
Allegheny Valley Railroad	65,972	74,173	96,251
Total	83,548	100,171	120,441

The following are the crude and refined oils for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude, barrels	13,000	7,000
Refined, barrels	2,000	2,000
Total	15,000	9,000

CRUDE.

The market was entirely devoid of activity and dealers were apart in their views. Drawbacks from Oil Creek report holders asking an advance in the market. The best offers were spot, at seller's option April, 10¼@10½c; all year, seller's option, 10@10½c; buyer's option, 12½c. No sales.

REFINED.

We have no sales to report. There is still a wide difference in the opinion of dealers. We quote nominally as follows: Spot or April 22c bid: no sellers 24½c, best offer for June and July. These are certainly below find the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted.

APPLES.—We are reported sales at $5@6 for choice ₰ barrel. Common $1 00@2 00 ₰ bbl.

BEANS.—Sales of 1 gallon buckets at $1@1 50 ₰ gal.; in kegs and firkins 10@30c ₰ gal.

BUTTER.—Seeds Ash, refined, 55 ₰ cent., 33@44c; common, 35 ₰ cent., 25@30c; Potash 70@74; Pearls 9 @9½c ₰ lb.

BUTTER.—There is a fair demand for strictly prime butter and we are reported sales at 30@36c per lb. In tubs we quote 30@34c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—Prices nominal at $2 50@$2 75 ₰ cwt.

BROOM CORN.—Sales at 5@6c ₰ lb.

BEANS.—We report an active demand, with regular sales of small navy $2 50@2 60 ₰ bushel.

BROOMS.—Market firm; sales at 2@2½c ₰ ⅌.

BAKING POWDER.—Bonner's 1-lb cans, ₰ doz. $1 75; Bonner's, $2 25; 1-lb cans, $2; 5-lb cans, $9.

BAR IRON.—Sales in a regular way at 3½c per ₰ lb.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—We are receiving a fair trade at the following figures: Shoulders, plain, 9½@9¾c; sugar cured do 10¾@10¾c. Sides, ribbed, 13¾c; clear do 13¾c; Breakfast bacon, 16@18½c; sugar cured hams, 15½ @16c. Dried beef, 19@19½c. Lard—Sales prime kettle rendered, in tierces, 12½@13c; buckets, 14c; kegs, 13¾@14c. Mess pork, $22 50 ₰ bbl. Country lard 11@12.

CHEESE.—The supply continues light and prices are firm. We quote: N. Y. Goshen, 17@18c; Ohio Goshen, 17@18½c; Ohio Factory, 15@16c; Western Reserve, 15½@16c; Ohio, flat, 15@16c; light.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—Pennsylvania $3@6 50; Philadelphia $5 50.

COAL OIL.—The market is inactive, and we quote ₰ bbl at $3 25: 90@95c ₰ bushel.

CRANBERRIES.—Sackett's Belle berries $2 50 ₰ barrel; other varieties at $1 75@2 00.

CARBON OIL.—Sales standard brands at 22½@23c by car load.

CANDLES.—Mould 12c; star, full weight, 19c; short weight, 17c; stearine 19@20c ₰ lb.

COAL.—We are reported sales of anthracite by the car load at $7@8 50 ₰ ton.

CEMENT.—Louisville hydraulic at $3 00@3 50 ₰ barrel. Beeson's Phœnix hydraulic $3 50@3 75 ₰ barrel.

DRIED FRUIT.—There is a fair demand for the different varieties, and regular sales were as follows: Peaches, quarters 9@10c; halves 13@14c; mixed lots 10½@11c. Apples—quarters 6@7c; sliced 8½@9c ₰ lb. These rates were for a good article.

EGGS.—The supply is not so heavy, and prices are firm at 16c ₰ dozen for strictly fresh.

FOREIGN FRUITS.—Currants 12c ₰ lb; prunes 12½c; Valencia raisins 15c; layer raisins $3 25 per box.

FEATHERS.—Sales of live geese feathers No. 1, 80c ₰ lb to the trade.

GOOD TIMES.—Continue very active, and a heavy business transacted at the following quotations:

Raw Sugars—New Orleans choice 11¼c; prime 10¾c; good 10⅜c; fair 9¾c. Porto Rico—Choice 11½c; prime 11c; good 10½c.

Refined Sugars—Hards 12½c. Refined sugars active at sub. advance of 0@¼ agst. B. Tip Loaf 13@13½c; 12c; C yellow 12@12½c; Demerara, 9hds, 12¾c.

Syrups—B and C 72@75c; white honey 65c; silverdrips 60c; extra honey 65c. Corn syrup graded to 50c.

New Orleans Molasses—Good 65c; prime 70c; choice 72c.

Coffees—Strictly prime 19c; prime 18½c; good 16½@17c; fair 15½@15¾c; roasted in papers 22c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 60; prime $1 25; fair $1 00; lower grades down to 75c. Fancy Japan $1 15; good $1 25; fair $1 00; Imperial fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 00; Oolong fancy $1 25; good 90c; fair 75@80c; Souchong fancy 90c; good 80c; fair 70@75c; Japan fancy $1 00; good 90c; fair 75c.

Spices—Jamaica pepper 16c. Pimento 17c. Cloves 39c. Cassia 50c.

Rice.—Firm and higher; sales choice Carolina at 9¼@9¾c; prime 9c; Rangoon 8c.

HAY.—Wagon, $14 00@19 00; baled, wharf, $14 00 @16 00.

FLOUR.—We have no change to note in prices. Holders are firm at the following quotations; National mill, white wheat, $8 00; family, $8 10; in sacks $7 80; Pan Handle, (Southern amber) in barrels $7 40, in sacks $7 10; Fairview Glory, in barrels $7 00, in sacks $6 70; Palmetto, in barrels $7 25; in sacks $6 95. The store rates for standard western brands were as follows: Choice spring $7 00; choice Minnesota $7 25; choice white winter $7 00 ₰ bbl, sacks $6 75; fancy do $7 25 ₰ bbl; sacks $7 00.

GRAIN.—Receipts continue fair and prices remain nominally unchanged. We quote: Red winter wheat at $1 40@1 45; white $1 50@1 53@1 55; a choice article only commands the latter figure. Oats held firmly, with sales on wharf and from depot at 56@58c; store rates, small way, 59@60c. Corn—steady and unchanged; sales of car on wharf and depot at 70@72@75c for mixed to prime yellow. Rye—firm but inactive; we note sales at $1 05@1 06 ₰ bush. Barley—dull and unchanged; sales spring at 80@85c; fall 90@95c ₰ bush.

FLAX SEED.—The supply has fallen off and prices are firmer. We quote from wagon at $14 to $19 ₰ ton; bales out on store $1 $14@$16.

HORSE.—Supply light and demand fair; new only at $175@$200 ₰ head.

HIDES.—Selected hides (all weights) fetch 14¾ @14¾c; green butchers (cow and steer) 7@8c; green salted hide 14@16c; do calf 16@18c. Dry Flint nominal at 20@22c.

HUSKS.—Regular sales at 3@3½c per lb.

HOMINY.—Sales in a regular way at $5 00@5 50 for pearl.

HONEY.—There is an active demand, and we are reported regular sales at 25@30c ₰ lb.

LIME.—There is more inquiry, and sales are reported at $2 25 ₰ bbl for Cleveland white, and $1 75 for Eastern.

LARD OIL.—Pittsburgh, No. 1 81 @84; No. 2 80@82; No. 3 Chicago and Cincinnati winter 75@80c ₰ gallon.

LARD.—Sales in kegs and firkins 10@10c ₰ gal.

MILL FEED.—Choice middlings at $2 00 ₰ cwt.; second, $1 75; shorts, $1 70; rye shorts, $1 65; chopped corn and oats $1 65; chopped corn, $1 60; bolted corn meal, $2 per bushel.

MAPLE MOLASSES AND SUGAR.—Regular sales are made at $1 60@1 75 per gallon—sugar 16@18c per pound.

ONIONS.—Old stock dull sale at $4 00@4 50 per barrel; sets in demand at $7 per bushel.

POTATOES.—Prices have a downward tendency; sales peach blows at $1 25 ₰ bushel; Jersey sweets $2 50 ₰ bbl.

PEANUTS.—New Tennessee sell readily at 6@8c.

DRY FLOUR.—Unchanged, and prices unchanged; we quote at $6 50 per barrel.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.—Sales ¼ ₰ cans $1 50; ½ ₰ 5 00; 1 ₰ $9 00 per dozen.

RAGS.—Regular sales at 4@4½c ₰ lb.

SUMAC.—Sales of Tennessee at 4½c per ₰ lb.

SALT.—Sales by the car load at $1 60@1 65; the ton.

SEEDS.—The demand is less active, owing to the advanced season. We quote Q. Orchard $2 75@3 00 ₰ bushel; timothy $6 50@7 00; flaxseed $2 00@2 25. Sales of small lots at $2 10@2 15.

SAPOLIO.—Sales at $6 50 per half gross.

SOAP.—Colgate's sterling soap, $3 75 per box; Babbitt's, Dobbins', Gidney's, Cragin's and for all description olives, &c.; rosin, No. 1, 6c; No. 2, 5c.

SODA.—Sales in kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers 8c; 80 lbs 33c ₰ lb.

TALLOW.—There is a better inquiry, with sales of city rendered at 7½@7¾c. Outside there is much satisfaction to be derived, inasmuch as Europe will be shipping gold to this country, which of late it has been the custom for us to ship to them.

TURNIPS.—Dull sale at 50@55c ₰ bushel.

WOODENWARE.—Pails, 2 hoop, $2 35; 2 hoop $2 65; Tubs, No. 1, 3 hoops, $11 00; No. 2, 3 hoops, $9 00; No. 3, 2 hoops, $8 50. Washboards $2 75.

WILLOW.—Sales of Kennedy Williams at 10c ₰ lb.

WHISKY.—Prices remain unchanged, with a fair trade demand reported. We quote highwines at $2 06@2 08 ₰ gallon. Monongahela rye, 90@92c; "Koester," $1 75@2 00; Port wine, "Crown," $2 25@2 75; Madeira wine, cooking, $1 75@2 00; Madeira, O. L. P., $4 50@5 00.

—The Philadelphia *Press*, of yesterday, says: It is generally admitted that the period for stringency is over until the activity in the fall trade commences, when money is more in demand for business purposes, which, of course, curtails the supply for the brokers and for speculative purposes. Between this and fall, however, there is usually a long period of ease in money, which promises this summer to be greater than ever, owing to the measures which Secretary Boutwell will adopt to place the Sinking Fund in a position to remain a tranquil state during this period we shall probably witness a good deal of activity in stocks. From not only those who have the overdue five-twenties to exchange, but also from those who desire to invest in bonds, can the Secretary of the Treasury in much satisfaction to be derived, inasmuch as Europe will be shipping gold to this country, which of late it has been the custom for us to ship to them.

—At New York the *World* says: The money market was easy at 6 to 7 per cent. to stock operators, and 5 per cent. to the government bond dealers. The report was current that a lock-up in Wall street would take place to-morrow or Monday, but it cannot be traced to any reliable source. There is a drain of greenbacks from New York to Philadelphia to pay for a large amount of Reading Railroad shares sold by Philadelphians this week.

—The New York *Times* says: The stock of the Ohio and Mississippi keeps firm on the assured success of the negotiation of $2,500,000, on Monday next, of the bonds of the company to provide means for contracting the grade and superstructure of the new connection with the Baltimore and Ohio. It is now believed that the bids for the bonds will be above 80 per cent., certainly not under that figure.

—The Union Pacific Railway stock is likely, we think, to become as leading a speculative as for many years Erie was. Its capital of about $27,000,000 is large enough even for speculative purposes, and its peculiar position insures its always, or for a long time to come, being a natural subject for differences of opinion. There is, no doubt, that people throughout the country have a kind of local interest pride in it, different from that felt in any other enterprise. Then it is under Congressional charter, and also under Congressional supervision, and what it would be from legislation, instead of rendering it practically liable to attack from any section of the country. The probabilities of its traffic and its ratio of working expenses will always be a popular subject of discussion, and the financial relations between it and the Treasury will necessitate an open account for many a year to come. The value of the former will be next impossible to agree upon, even when the lands have been to a great extent sold. At present there is a belief there will be a great movement this year to remer to develop silver mines in Utah, bringing much passenger and freight business to the road. Altogether, the proper elements for continued speculation exists here in ample abundance; and the brokers may congratulate themselves on having found for this list, to vary the monotony of the old and well known stocks.

—The Chicago *Tribune* says: A morning contemporary, which seems desirous of being considered an oracle in regard to the future course of prices for Northwestern Railroad stocks, indulges in some ambiguous hints, written probably for the purpose of impressing the public that their writer is hand-in-glove with Mr. Tracy, and knows exactly what he intends to do. There is, however, one thing pretty certain, and that is that, whatever the Northwestern pool proposes to do, they are not likely to consult their intentions beforehand. It is believed that the pool have sold out a very considerable proportion of the stock they had to sell, but, however this may be, the annual election comes off on June 1, and they will want to hold enough of the stock then to control the election. It is probable that aside from the Northwestern pool, Mr. Tracy and his friends may be turning their attention temporarily to Rock Island stock (of which company Dr. Tracy, is also President), on which a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. will be declared last week. The common policy in such cases is to raise the stock up after a dividend so as to clear the dividend as a profit. Those who pretend to know something of the schemes of the cliques predict this course for Rock Island, and for the present, there is nothing to contradict their views.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms,

THE VERY LATEST.

WASHINGTON.

The Reports on San Domingo

An Exhaustive Paper on Clam Shells and the Special Diseases of the Island—A General Amnesty Bill to be Introduced To-day, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9, 1871.

Reports on San Domingo.

The statements taken by the San Domingo Commissioners during the late investigation, together with the reports of the scientific and unscientific attaches of the expedition, will be presented to the Secretary of State to-morrow. It will make a large volume. Gen. Sigel has a report on fortifications needed, and the general military features of the case, consisting principally of copies of coast survey charts and comments thereon. Dr. Newcomb, of Cornell University, has an exhaustive paper on clam shells and kindred subjects, together with a treatise of very questionable accuracy upon the special diseases of the Island. Most of the material, however, is of a very interesting character, and will probably be printed by order of Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9, 1871.

GENERAL AMNESTY BILL.

Representative Hale, of Maine, will to-morrow introduce in the House and press to a vote a general amnesty bill, removing all legal and political disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment from all persons except members of Congress and officers of the army and navy above twenty-one years of age who left the Federal service to engage in the rebellion, and members of the national secession conventions. Persons availing themselves will be required to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, and lists of such persons will be laid before Congress at the opening of each session.

REVOLUTION.

The Result of the Cannonade

Versailles Troops Cross the Seine.

Party of Conciliation Growing.

The Situation Around Paris.

BEFORE PARIS, SUNDAY EVENING, April 9, *via* LONDON, April 10, 3:30 A. M.—It is reported that the Versailles troops are encamped in Courbevoire and occupy the bridge of Neuilly. They are barricading the village and the bridge. The Communists have reinforced their artillery at Porte Maillot and Porte des Ternes. Mount Valerian and the batteries at Courbevoire maintained an incessant bombarment all day, and their shells fell behind the Arch of Triumph. The Nations have evacuated the Champs Elysees and occupy the adjacent streets.

The effort of the Communists to force citizens generally to take up arms have so far failed.

The Versailles Troops Cross the Seine—Meetings of Parisians in Favor of Conciliation.

BEFORE PARIS, SUNDAY NIGHT, *via* LONDON, April 10, 4:20 A. M.—It is reported that the Versailles troops have crossed the Seine at Asnieres, and are concentrating at Long Champs.

Arbitrary arrests are increasing in number in the city. Many more have been thrown in prison. Church services are generally suspended, and the doors of the Cathedral of Notre Dame have been closed. General Bergeret is under arrest.

The party of conciliation are redoubling their efforts. They have had public meeting in favor of peace, at which members of the Commune were present. The additional barricades in the quarters are threatened by the besiegers.

Result of the Cannonade—National Guard Hiding from the Shells.

Special to the Tribune.]

PARIS, SUNDAY EVENING, April 9.—There has been a cannonade all day. The Champs Elysees are completely deserted, and the National Guards are hiding in the cross streets, seeking protection from the shells, which fall in every direction, many close to the American Legation. The result of the forty-eight hours' cannonade is that the Versailles troops have crossed the Seine and occupy Sablonville and Long Champs; the drawbridge of Port Maillot is broken.

THE TORCH.

Incendiary Fires in Schuylkill County—Coal Operators Getting Scarce.

POTTSVILLE, PA., April 9.—Messrs. Jenkins & Terry's coal breaker, at Locust Run, was destroyed by fire last night. About the same time the stable of M. A. Moody & Co., at the Hunter breaker, containing 16 mules, and the blacksmith and carpenter shops of Legard Moody, at Coaldale, together with their entire contents, were destroyed by fire. All these fires were the work of incendiaries. Operators are exercised in this county for the safety of their property, fearing the Ku-Klux is spreading to that region. The loss by these fires is very heavy, although the exact amount cannot be given.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

General Sherman is in St. Louis, where he will spend a few days before starting on a tour of inspection over the plains.

The police of St. Louis made a raid on the gambling houses Saturday night, arresting two hundred gamblers and citizens.

The thermometer yesterday marked 80 degrees in Philadelphia, and 84 degrees in Washington.

Emma Carroll, a child eleven years old, in saving her baby brother from a canal-boat fire, in Evansville, Ind., was so badly burned Saturday evening that she died at eleven o'clock yesterday morning.

Track-laying on the Evansville and St. Louis Railroad commenced on Saturday.

The steamship Cambria, from Hamburg, arrived at New York yesterday.

The thunder storm of Friday night did great damage in Bangor, Me., and vicinity. The lightning struck in nine places in that city.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 9.—River twenty-three feet, and about stationary; seventy-nine feet bridge pass. Arrived—Juniata, Pittsburgh; Potomac, New Orleans. Departed—Juniata, Pittsburgh. Warm and cloudy, threatening rain.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 9.—River rising slowly; risen three inches since last report. Six feet six inches in the chute, and eight feet eight inches in the canal. Cloudy with prospects of rain. Arrived—Greenback, Leonidas, New Orleans; Emperor, Keokuk; Alice Dean, Mollie Ebert, Cincinnati; Brill, Nashville. Departed—Brill, Greenback, Pittsburgh; Emperor, Leonidas, Cincinnati; Alice Dean, Memphis; S. S. Merrill, St. Louis.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, April 9.—Weather cloudy and pleasant; rain last night. River about stationary. Port list: Robert Mitchell, Louisville to New Orleans; Wananita, St. Louis to Pittsburg; Quickstep, from Cairo last night; Silver Moon, Memphis to Cincinnati; A. Wood and barges, down; Sovereign and barges from New Orleans; Houston, Combs and Bowling Green, from Green river; Ada, Hallman, from Wabash river; Tarascora, Louisville; Orangeola, Cincinnati to St. Louis; Messenger, New Orleans to Pittsburg; Leclaire, No. 2, Louisville to Eastport; Tom Reese and barges, up; Alex and tow, down.

Cairo.

CAIRO, April 9.—Port list: Arkansas Belle, Evansville packet, 11 P. M.; Colorado, Vicksburg to St. Louis, 3 A. M.; Dick Fulton, No. 3, Cairo to New Orleans, 3 A. M.; Comet, Pittsburgh to St. Louis, 8 A. M.; Collier, Pittsburgh to St. Louis, 10 A. M.; Continental, New Orleans to St. Louis, 10 A. M.; Capt. Hays, Paducah to St. Louis, 11 A. M.; Edinburgh, Red river to Cincinnati, noon; R. T. M. Shreve, St. Louis to Red river, 3 P. M.; City of Cairo, St. Louis to Vicksburg, 5 P. M.; Utah, St. Louis to Arkansas river, 7 P. M. River fell fifteen inches. Rained all forenoon; cloudy; mercury 64.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 9.—Arrived—Belle, Lacross, Lake Pepin; Emilie Labarge, Missouri river; Tom Jasper, Great Republic, Atlantic and barges, Memphis; Harry Johnson, Keokuk; Cincinnati; Arkansas, Red river; Lady Lee and Belle Vernon, Pittsburgh. Departed—Glasgow, Omaha; St. Lake, Kansas City. River still falling. Weather cloudy and cool; slight rain to-day.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, April 9.—Raining and warm. River falling steadily. Departed—City of Vicksburg, Groesbeck, Cincinnati; Grand Lake, Pittsburgh; Shark, McDonald, Virginia, Indiana, Shannon, New Orleans; Julia, St. Louis.

Marine News.

LONDON, April 8.—The steamship Thuringa touched Plymouth, and the India Moville yesterday.

The Markets.

LONDON, April 8, 2:30 P. M.—Consols 93. Bonds—5-20s of '62, 92¾; do '65s, 92¾; do '67s, 91¾; 10-40s, 89¾.

LIVERPOOL, April 8.—Cotton market closed. Breadstuffs excited and advancing.

California wheat 10s 4d; red western 10s 3d@10s 5d; winter 10s 8d. Flour 25s. Corn—No. 2 mixed 61s 3d. The above are the street rates; regular markets closed.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were admitted to record since our last report in the office of Thomas H. Hunter, Recorder for Allegheny county:

Elizabeth P. Denny to James S. Hanlon, April 5, 1871; 84x100 feet on Third street, Tenth ward, Pittsburgh $950

Sam't Coon to Daniel McGuirk, May 1, 1868; 77 44-100 perches of land in Collins township $1,700

Geo. Domberger to Jos. Detweiler, February 27, 1871; 10 lots of ground in Peter Domberger's plan of lots, Troy Hill, Seventh ward, Allegheny city, with buildings $1,200

Henry Baldinger to James H. Hays, March 29, 1871; 17 acres 116 perches of land in Baldwin township, with buildings $5,000

Henry Sproul to John C. Fisher, January 2, 1871; 166x75 feet on River avenue, Allegheny city, with buildings $6,170

James Johnson to Wm. Johnson, April 8, 1871; 5 acres 66 84-100 perches of land in Baldwin township, with buildings $6,000

W. P. Hunter to John Boistin, March 25, 1871; lot No. 14 in plan of J. R. Foster, borough of Mivale, with buildings $700

Robert Arthurs to Jas. S. Hanlon, April 1, 1871; lots Nos. 56 and 57 in Arthur's plan of lots in Tenth ward, Pittsburgh $1,000

Wm. H. Householder to Mathias Householder, September 21, 1870; 12x35 feet on Pump alley, city of Allegheny, with buildings $700

The New Hay Market.

City Councils will meet this afternoon, and the question of removal of the City Hay Scales will be brought up. In connection with the removal it might be well for Councils before purchasing a new site to look at the lots owned by the city, purchased from Mr. Lyon, for the new Fifth Avenue Market. The new building covers but one of the two there is room for, leaving a space 300 by 240—or the entire space bounded by Forbes, Miltenberger and St. Patrick's alley.

FREEHOLD BANK AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION.—This institution, located at No. 68 Smithfield street, is now in successful operation, and offers great inducements to depositors. Its officers are among our best citizens, all well known business men, who are thoroughly versed in financial affairs. The charter of the Association contemplates the erection of banking privileges. Mechanics and married women can here deposit their funds, with assurance that no one can interfere with them.

BANK DIRECTORS ELECTED.—The stockholders of the Tenth Ward Bank convened in the Ninth ward school house for the purpose of electing Directors to serve the ensuing year. The following persons were elected: William Varnum, Rudolph Koenig, Ludwig Koether, N. J. Miller, Nicholas Hall, Joseph Zeigler, S. Reymer, J. Merchand and James M'quistion.

"ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO."—James Parton, Esq., well known as a biographer and writer for our best periodicals, will deliver the next lecture of the Mercantile Library course, on Thursday evening of this week. His subject will be "One Hundred Years Ago."

ANNA DAYNE was committed to jail on Saturday, by Alderman O'Donnell, charged on oath of Tim Harrington with assault and battery, to await a hearing on Saturday next.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS

Room for Rent—132 Wylie street.
Meeting—Pittsburgh and Yuba River Mining Co.
Building Lots for Sale—D. McGirk.
Bankrupt Notice.
Library Hall—James Parton, April 13.
Temple's Varieties Theater.
Pittsburgh Opera House—Help.
Cooper, S. A. Clarke & Co.
Lace Curtains and Shades—R. Edmundson & Son.
Non-Conducting Salamander Cement—Fetting—W. O. Childs & Co.
Novelty Works—Moorhead, Adams & Co.
Mineral Waters, &c.—Simon Johnston.
Groceries—Dilworth, Harper & Co.
Cream Ale—Pier, Dannals & Co.
Seeds, Plants, Trees, &c.—Albert Bennett.
Glass Moulds—Elliott & Barr.
Belting and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Felt—Boller Belting Works, 46 Courtland street, New York.
Room to Let—James Phelan.
Burnett's Kalliston.
New Goods—Morganstern & Co.
Mortgages Wanted—Thos. K. Petty.
Iron Work for Buildings—J. H. & J. M. Gornell.
Swayne's Medicines—McClarran & McKennan.
Removal—Robert McKnight.
Bridal Sets—Ridley & Co.
Rock Beer—C. Walters.
Furnitures—Lemon & Weise.
Removal—J. G. Backofen & Son.
Coal—A. R. Eddy.
Wanted—Situation.
Young House—Hawk, the Highwayman.
Freehold Banking and Building Association.
For Sale—Negro Business.
Oak Lumber—Joel Stewart.
Stock Sales—A. McIlwaine.
Masonic Hall—Two-Headed Vocalist.

List of Unmailable Letters, April 8.

American Tea Company, New York 3
Bennett Enoch, Tarentum, Pa. 3
Dapen Agency 2
Darner, Alex., Red Bank Furnace, Pa. 3
Vat, Geo., Newcastle, Pa. 3
Woods, F., Allegheny, Pa. 3

CITY MATTERS.

The Genuine

Two headed vocalist at Masonic Hall only, from 2 to 5 and 7 to 10 P. M.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. The Knap Foundry Company was resumed Saturday, and will probably go to the jury to-day.

TRIAL LIST FOR FRIDAY.

Commonwealth against

Thomas Fleming.	James F. Byrne.
Isaac Gilder.	George S. Graf.
Ellen Reilly.	Joseph Braen.
M. P. McLaughlin.	A. McCarthy.
George Hall.	Mary Joyce.
E. De Roy.	William Einstein.
G. W. Dawson.	John G. Kriss.
Wm. Woods.	A. Fox.

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

Aside from the business affecting the License Board, elsewhere reported, there was nothing special done in this Court.

TRIAL LIST FOR MONDAY.

7. Phillipps vs. Bailey and Pittsburgh Coal Co.
16. Hite vs. Negley.
20. Milliken vs. Crichlow.
21. Bitner vs. Bolton et al.
24. Shamberg vs. Carr.
25. McIntyre vs. Reverke et al.
26. Butler vs. Malone.
28. McKeever vs. Shearman.
30. Nill vs. Spencer et al.
31. Flanders vs. Bunting.
32. Palmer vs. Langdon.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

The case of George Lee vs. The Cleveland and Pittsburgh and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Companies was resumed, and will go to the jury to-day.

TRIAL LIST FOR MONDAY.

178. Citizens Oil Refining Co. vs. Dilworth et al.
164. Hays et al. vs. McDonald et al.
122. Lawrenceville for use vs. Hoevler.
123. Lawrenceville for use vs. Hoevler.
124. Lawrenceville for use vs. Hoevler.
135. Lawrenceville for use vs. Peterson.
142. Lawrenceville for use vs. Howley.
141. Klngan vs. Arbuthnot.
80. Apfelbaum vs. Friederich.

The Peace Jubilee.

The arrangements for the celebration of the German Peace Jubilee are progressing satisfactorily, and in a short time will be completed. The committee appointed to raise subscriptions to defray the expenses of the procession have been very successful, and already report that they have succeeded in raising enough to defray all the expenses that will be incurred. The entire receipts of the festival will be for the German patriotic fund. The festival will be held in Friendship Grove, which has been liberally donated the Germans that day by Dr. Gross.

John Seiffert, Esq., has been appointed Chief Marshal of the procession, which will be divided into three divisions, and Dr. Hardtmeyer, August Junnon and Mr. Jonas have been respectively appointed Marshal of the divisions. The different trade associations will be represented, bearing their ensigns, and the Turners will exhibit the tableau of Germania's Triumph while the procession is in motion. From the arrangements made, and the great enthusiasm manifested, the occasion promises to be a grand affair.

The Mercantile Library.

The Young Men's Mercantile Library and Mechanics' Institute held their regular quarterly meeting on Saturday evening, in the library rooms. The President, Mr. Henry M. Long, presented a report which was received and filed. The increase in membership the last quarter was 226. The smoking room was abandoned, as it was found to be unnecessary and its privileges somewhat abused. In reference to the opening of book cases, the report says that the Board have no reason to go back to the system of locked cases, but, if it should be found necessary, the Board will not hesitate to lock up the books again. After the reading of the report, the President announced the following Executive Committee for the seasons of 1871-72: Messrs. W. N. Howard, A. H. Lane, W. J. Radcliffe, C. S. Shea, John G. Holmes, and W. P. Herbert.

Slight Fires.

At half-past five o'clock yesterday morning smoke was seen issuing from a barber shop in the basement of Philo Hall, corner Market street and Third avenue. An alarm was sounded from Box No. 18, at the Vigilant Engine House, but the fire was extinguished with a few buckets of water before the arrival of the firemen. Upon investigation it was found that the woodwork around the furnace used to warm water for the bath room had taken fire. The loss is trifling.

Another alarm was sounded at half-past eight o'clock from Box 35, occasioned by the discovery of a fire on the roof of a blacksmith shop on Washington street, near Franklin avenue. Damage slight.

Public Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Mr. M. W. Canning has been connected with the principal theaters in our city as manager for several years past, and is now about leaving for a tour in Europe. He has served the public faithfully, and has in the main been successful in pleasing all classes of amusementseekers. In view of these facts some of his large circle of friends have, as a mark of their appreciation of his services to the public, tendered him a complimentary testimonial, and he designated this evening as the time. Mr. Canning's connection with the new theater closes finally on Saturday next, when he will be succeeded in the management by Mr. John A. Ellsler, of Cleveland. The performance this evening will introduce a new candidate for our favor in the person of Mr. Joseph Murphy, comedian and character artist, who will appear in a drama by Fred. G. Maeder, entitled "Help." In this play Mr. Murphy will appear as an Irishman, a German and a negro. Miss Annie Lewis and Mr. Fred Meek will also make their first appearance. Everything indicates that Mr. Canning will have a crowded house at his benefit.

OPERA HOUSE.—Manager Beamer has secured the services of Miss Maggie Desmond, vocalist and burlesque artiste, who will appear this evening in some of her specialties. The dramatic company will produce a drama, "Hawk, the Highwayman," and the remainder of the programme will be made up of acts by the versatile performers of the company. On Wednesday evening the doorkeepers, ushers, etc., have a benefit.

VARIETIES.—Miss Emma Grattan and her troupe will produce at the Varieties the burlesque of "Little Jack Sheppard." Charley Howard, a prince of Ethiopian comedians, has been re-engaged, as also Herbert and Emerson, Jennings, Firth, Bell, Miss Josie Shelley, Herman, and others. A week of fun may be expected.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"The Good Fight," after a week of public rehearsal at the Opera House, will be produced at the Academy of Music to-night, with, it is said, an increased force of amateur talent. The proceeds will be given to the benefit of Henry Higby, Esq., and continue the business at the old stand, 189 Liberty street.

An Immense Stock of Chinaware

Of every grade, and all very low prices. Call and examine. R. E. Breed & Co.'s China Palace, 100 Wood street.

French Clocks and Mantel Ornaments.

A fine assortment on hand, just received at very reasonable rates at R. E. Breed & Co.'s China Palace, 100 Wood street.

Abel's Prize Medal

Vegetable Hair Oils sold by Druggists. Try it.

APPLICATIONS FOR LICENSE.

Continuation of the Second List.

The Remainder of Pittsburgh and Allegheny City.

The following cases are to be heard by the County Commissioners, who meet as a License Board this morning at ten o'clock. Persons interested in them will please report any information concerning the houses to the Citizens' Committee. It is necessary that all the signers be respectable *citizens* of the ward in which the proposed tavern is located. The lists of boroughs will follow hereafter. Observe the names of signers:

Seventh Ward—Pittsburgh.

Applicant—Patrick Brown, Tavern.

INDORSERS.

Augnst Diethon,	The. Stuesiger,
Simon Baur,	D. Schuller,
Mike Gormly,	C. Baugh,
Mike Meany,	F. Diller,
Wm. Wolf,	N. Stokely,
Clem Modispacker,	John Born.

Bondsmen—Pat. Brown, Henry Lewis.

Applicant—Manus McLaughlin, Tavern.

INDORSERS.

Henry Jones,	A. B. Hoelscher,
Jas. McGuire,	Wm. Wiesman,
F. Schutz,	Thos. O'Brien,
W. Wilson,	Sam. Gery,
Edwin C. Matthews,	J. McCallin Bros,
J. B. Hill,	Mike O'Driscoll.

Bondsmen—Francis McLaughlin, Jos. Hastings.

Applicant—Louis Wolf, Other Goods.

Bondsmen—Geo. Wolf, Geo. Schuan.

Eighth Ward.

Applicant—Charles Seeler, Tavern.

INDORSERS.

John Griffin,	J. Frendenburg,
Pat Shondeinyer.	J. Battenfelder,
Frol. Kaiser,	C. F. Hoffman,
P. M. Cosken,	A. C. Whitehead,
C. S. Black,	M. Uhl,
Emil Poerster,	A. Ruhn,

Bondsmen—John H. Ditten, Henry Jahn.

Applicant—Marshal Johnston, Other Goods.

Bondsmen—Andy Moore, Samuel Densley.

Applicant—Michael Lang and George Schmidt, Tavern.

INDORSERS.

James M. Taylor,	David L. Mitchell,
Joseph Trugen,	Peter Green,
John Reitz,	A. S. Renman,
C. O'Donnell,	John Gabenstein,
John Siebert,	E. S. Kremer,
Frank Adrian,	Thomas Moreland.

Bondsmen—James M. Taylor, John Ward.

Ninth Ward.

Applicant—Charles Billary, tavern.

INDORSERS.

C. W. Kettenburg,	C. O. Donnell,
John Grabenstein,	Isaac Reese.
Henry Schneidlach,	Joseph Meyer.
Anthony Aubele,	S. Rundel,
T. P. Berg,	A. Klinenfinger,
John Wagner,	Anthony Leibler,
Jas. M. Taylor,	Jos. Lang,
John Reutz,	Wm. Van Buren.

Bondsmen—Wm. J. Feidell, S. J. Wainwright.

Applicant—Mary Mussbaum, tavern.

INDORSERS.

John Reitz,	W. G. Kettenburg.
A. S. Reineman,	Jas. M. Taylor,
A. J. Blanchard,	Jno. Siebert,
P. Lawhr,	J. C. Lange,
Wm. Peterson,	Jos. Lang,
Jos. Sutzner,	Peter Zerry.

Bondsmen—Gottlieb Seidle, Yosuman Kumfur.

Applicant—Nicholas Adrian, tavern.

INDORSERS.

Jas. M. Taylor,	George Ewing,
John Siebert,	William Peterson,
Jos. Lang,	C. D. Kettenburg,
Jos. Kunster,	Jos. Meyer,
Jos. G. Raible,	S. J. Blanchard,
Andy Brentano,	Anthony Myers,

Bondsmen—Dumas Lutz, John Siebert.

Applicant—Nicholas Adrian, Tavern.

INDORSERS.

James M. Taylor,	John Siebert,
J. C. Lange,	John Singer,
John Frachlick,	Andrew Brenhand,
Jacob Inawro,	Frank Abel,
Peter Zern,	C. Weingel,
Gottlieb Fox,	Peter Winter.

Bondsmen—John Siefert, Gottlieb Fox.

Applicant—Marker Rush, Tavern.

INDORSERS.

J. W. Taylor,	S. J. Blanchard,
C. O. Donnell,	Anthony Myers,
Peter Zern,	F. C. Kirmer,
John Boyd,	Jas. M. Taylor,
Jos. Zimmerman,	Thos. Harris,
J. H. McClausland.	Mark Rogers.

Bondsmen—Jos. Irwin, Jas. M. Taylor.

Applicant—Felix Hemler, Tavern.

INDORSERS.

C. O. Donnell,	John Sullivan,
Peter Zern,	J. Bleekan,
J. W. Taylor,	Jacob Attenbach,
Jas. M. Taylor,	Jacob Mawer,
F. H. Raible,	Jos. Irwin,
Jos. Lang,	C. W. Kettenburg.

Bondsmen—Jas. M. Taylor, F. H. Raible.

Applicant—Wm. J. McFetridge, Tavern.

INDORSERS.

J. H. Jones,	Peter Zern,
Thos. Richardson,	B. O'Donnell,
C. Meyer,	James Taylor,
Jos. Thomas,	C. W. Kettenburg,
Andrew McBride,	Anthony Liebler,
F. C. Kernur,	C. Pollman.

Bondsmen—J. W. Taylor, C. O'Donnell.

Applicant—John Ostenmaier, tavern.

INDORSERS.

J. C. Lange,	Wm. Van Buren,
Jacob Mawer,	John Powell,
J. M. Taylor,	Jos. Lang,
Jas. Sweeney,	Jas. A. Bell,
A. De Roy,	C. O'Donnell,
J. W. Taylor,	Thos. Harris,

Bondsmen—C. Van Buren, Jos. Lang.

Applicant—Wm. Vietmeier, Tavern.

INDORSERS.

Fred Wilham,	Henry Otto,
Charles Roth,	F. K. Haiuly,
Joseph Long,	Isaac M. Patterson,
John F. Salosz,	Fred. Fennelly,
J. Henry Brenning,	F. Bernhardt,
Henry Stoebener,	John Silliham,

Bondsmen—Fred. Wilham, Charles Rotle.

Applicant—Wm. Reid, Tavern.

INDORSERS.

C. O'Donnell,	Thomas Thompson,
James M. Taylor,	James Scott,
John Reitz,	Anthony Leibler,
George W. Penby,	Anthony Meyer,
C. S. Black,	Horace Clough,
C. W. Kettenburg,	James Taylor.

Bondsmen—James McKay, R. Watson.

Applicant—Geo. Wilmer, Eating House.

INDORSERS.

C. O'Donnell,	F. Kirsch,
Jos. Lang,	Frank Nebol,
Peter Leibestheimer,	Louis Mayer,
Henry Stoebener,	Fichetz Siress,
Fred. Wilhann,	W. H. Marten.
C. Geo. Dengler.	

Bondsmen—Fred. Wilhame, C. O'Donnell.

Tenth Ward.

Applicant—Adam Rauh, tavern.

INDORSERS.

Jacob Ahl,	Jacob Brnlach,
Geo. Thurwrun,	F. K. Huffy,
Peter Gemmier,	J. S. Hicks,
David Thompson,	Jacob Kele,
Henry Lepper,	F. H. Weiser
Conrad Ziegler,	H. Fertge.

Bondsmen—J. Sohweinhart, John Ostermaier.

Applicant—Julius A Richter, Tavern.

INDORSERS.

W. H. McCary,	Jacob Ahl,
Fred. G. Seitz,	Joachim Weisser,
Henry Zeigler,	Theodore A Kafer,
Henry Gaepner,	David Thompson,
Michael C. Kane,	Dudoph Roeney,
John W. Moreland,	G. Weisser.

Bondsmen—Conrad Zeigler, Michael C. Kane.

Twelfth Ward.

Applicant—James McGuiley, tavern.

INDORSERS.

Joseph Nath,	George Semmner,
Pat. Sage,	H. A. Diamond,
Thos. Frell,	J. Jenkins,
Louis Luver,	Cal. Rayburn,
Harry Konserman,	J. W. Thompsson,
J. E. Niewind,	Robert Liddell,

Bondsmen—Spencer, McKay & Co., R. Watson.

Applicant—John Glunt, Tavern.

INDORSERS.

Thomas S. Sloane,	James Neeson,
C. Bardley,	Pat. M. Stack,
Jos. Marstland,	Thos. Park,
Robert Herren,	Jerry Donohay,
Andrew Herd,	W. P. Benwould,
Frank Tiggrin,	F. Talbot.

Bondsmen—Robert Liddell, E. Hohman.

Applicant—Wilhelmina Myers, Tavern.

INDORSERS.

Wm. Vogel,	E. Stolyur,
H. A. Diamond,	H. A. Aller,
Richard Thompson,	Jas. Young,
Jno. Kenwortliy,	Robt. Herner,
J. A. Reed,	Wm. Sewell,
M. H. Lightner,	David Rabb.

Bondsmen—Robt. Liddell, W. L. Vogel.

Applicant—Christ Kountz, Tavern.

INDORSERS.

A. Schneiderlochuli,	J. S. Charles,
Thos. N. Sloan,	G. Jeffcrey,
Jas. Bennett.	Isaac Boyce,
J. E. Niewind,	Wm. Abunahun,
J. H. Rollos,	H. S. McClure,
Chas. Kettz,	Jno. Fitle.

Bondsmen—Chas. H. Armstrong, Geo. J. Rowley.

Applicant—Thomas Lindenfelter, Other Goods.

Bondsmen—John Theisen, L. Gaitsel.

Fourteenth Ward.

Applicant—J. G. Hommel, Tavern.

INDORSERS.

Geo. A. Barmantine,	Jas. Weisle,
Jno. W. Penrose,	Chas. G. Edsborn,
Thos. D. Owens,	Hamilton Morrison,
Christy Dunn,	Jno. Reilly,
Jno. Augustine,	F. Siebert,
Thos. Williams,	R. J. Connell.

Bondsmen—R. J. Connelly, Peter Connelly.

Applicant—Ann Bennett, Tavern.

INDORSERS.

Newman Freemen,	George Davis,
W. W. Lewis,	Rees Griffith,
John Anderson,	James Doherty,
Wm. Rees,	David Edwards,
David Johns,	David Wiliams,
Isaac W Jones,	Thomas Carson.

Bondsmen—S. H. Watson & Co., Jas. McKay.

Applicant—R. W. Craig, Tavern.

INDORSERS.

C. L. Magee,	Henry Hirner,
S. C. McCloskey,	Matthew Haddock,
John Donnelly,	John Powell,
Ed. F. Anderson,	James Hanlon,
Evan Jones,	George A. Barmantine,
Gotlieb Gerner,	Andrew Park.

Bondsmen—J. S. Diton, Frank Siebert.

Applicant—Henry Alles, Liquor and Other Goods.

Bondsmen—T. Sipert.

Fifteenth Ward.

Applicant—Jacob Ploquet, Tavern.

INDORSERS.

Louis Hare,	R. Eulesvnler,
Peter Leutz,	Nei Voelker,
Andrew Ganles,	Philip Barger,
Adam Bentzel,	S. J. W. Amrought.
Martin Knecht,	J. J. Ahnold,

Bondsmen—Gorge Fox, George Haebsh.

Applicant—Joseph E. Berninger, Tavern.

INDORSERS.

Nicholas Young.	Charles Pawis,
Paul Shaph,	George Horn,
Henry Hohue,	Philip King,
Victor Eikef,	George Gerbler,
Thos. Yulst,	Philip Weber,
Charles Goehring,	Joseph Kapp,

Bondsmen—E. Franenheim, S. J. Wainwright.

Applicant—Joseph Fuhrer, Other Goods.

Bondsmen—S. J. Wainwright, Timothy Maloney.

Sixteenth Ward.

Applicant—Geo. W. Buehler, Tavern.

INDORSERS.

Benj. A. Schmide,	W. Twirmeyer,
G. Hommel,	Sam'l McKinley.
F. Thakes,	Alex. McKinley.
Jno. Schwemch,	R. H. Smith,
L. Lollur,	Geo. Nepenthaliu,
S. Kall,	R. Watson.

Bondsmen—John Gowry, Geo. Nepenthaliu.

Applicant—Jno. Chis. Kish, Tavern.

INDORSERS.

Peter Bium,	John Glenn,
	Wm. Scott,
Pat. Nester,	Wm. Irwin,
Conrad Bauer,	Henry Youngs,
Ernest Tendahn,	V. N. Smith,
Fran R. Schilke,	Henry Hilmer.

Bondsmen—Fran R. Schile, J. S. Shift.

Seventeenth Ward.

Applicant—Matthew Nasser, Tavern.

INDORSERS.

John H. Scott,	Wm. Livingston,
Andrew M. Fetzer,	W. F. Wilson,
Wm. Sunderman,	H. Schmiett,
C. E. Wainwright,	G. W. Shubb,
John Woelfz,	Andrew Scott.
J. C. Buffum,	Wm. C. Brown.

Bondsmen—John Nasser, Sr.

Applicant—Daniel Sweeny, Tavern.

INDORSERS.

Louis Lederer,	Emmet Stiefel,
John Naser,	James P. McClere,
C. Wainwright,	G. W. Nickols,
Wm. Smith,	Robert Kingan.
Geo. W. B. Cain,	P. M. Winkle,
Dennis Connahan,	D. F. Fisher.

Bondsmen—Conrad Rote, Ernest Stiefel.

Applicant—Lorenze Buetter, Tavern.

INDORSERS.

Henry Schmidt,	G. Porgel,
Jacob Meelhef,	Charles Spkwood.
P. M. Cushing,	G. W. Fifher,
H. Keating,	G. F. Soheche,
P. Schick,	Andrew Scott,
George Fox,	Joseph Varragie,

Bondsmen—S. J. Wainwright, Joseph Fuhrer.

Applicant—John Smith, Tavern.

INDORSERS.

W. C. Brown,	M. Mullough,
A. McClincock,	Wm. Smith,
Z. Wainwright,	Andrew Scott,
Wm. Walton,	G. W. Nichols,
S. O. Palmer,	John Kell, Sr.,
Charles E. Spelwood,	John Kell, Jr.

Bondsmen—Z. Wainwright, Wm. Smith.

Applicant—Peter Costlow, Tavern.

INDORSERS.

Z. Wainwright,	W. R. Carter,
Chas. E. Sperwood,	John Smith,
A. Scott,	G. W. Nichols,
A. McClintock,	Wm. Fowler,
Wm. Smith,	S. W. Reynolds,
D. P. Hall,	Jas. Van Staroon.

Bondsmen—B. Conway, John Smith.

Applicant—Henry Fuchs, Eating House.

INDORSERS.

Louis Liderer,	S. McConnell,
Rev. N. Bolstell,	S. Butterfield,
F. Fallbush,	R. M. Watson,
	F. Nay,
C. F. G. Feiger,	H. J. Fox,
J. F. Scott,	L. Rufus.

Bondsmen—Adam Toussaint, John Gangswiede.

Applicant—John McCarthy, Eating House. Petitioner not sworn.

INDORSERS.

P. M. Cushing,	Martin Bell,
Edward Fitzgerald,	G. W. Hunter,
C. C. Wainwright,	Henry Kahi,
Geo. Earle,	Jas. McCrachy,
H. P. Conant,	Wm. Helbling,
Martin Tivetti,	Jno. Helbling.

Bondsmen—Rudolph Roenig, Wm. Wallace.

Applicant—John Masser, Sr., Tavern.

INDORSERS.

Andrew Scott,	G. W. Nichols,
R. Bracken,	J. F.
Geo. These,	Jno. H. Scott,
Wm. H. Scott,	J. F. Backhaus,
Wm. Smith,	Jno. Keil,
Wm. Sunderman,	Daniel Frey,
C. E. Wainwright,	Jno. D. Hoerr.

Bondsmen—John Nasser. Albert Rost.

Applicant—Er nest Stiefel, Tavern.

INDORSERS.

John Ott,	Henry Hordingen,
John K. Davison,	E. Morgenroth,
Jos. Mitchell,	C. Miller,
Wm. N. Pearson,	Conrad Rote,
Henry Bookard,	John Gratzer,
Geo. Wright,	August Hurty.

Bondsmen—Jos. Mitchell, Conrad Rote.

Applicant—Samuel Shaw, Tavern.

INDORSERS.

A. McClintock,	S. G. Palmer,
Wm. A. Bryant,	R. A. Kerr,
John Leiber,	Wm. H. Colter,
John Lyon,	W. C. Wilson,
Robert Arbuthnot,	Jos. Mitchell,
Wm. Walton,	Edward Roney.

Bondsmen—S. J. W